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AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

RIVER ST. JOHN,

WITH ITS

TRIBUTARY RIVERS

AND

LAKES.

BY EDMUND WARD,

ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT AGENT.

SECOND EDITION.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

PRINTED AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

1841.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY

Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H. Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

THE publication of a first edition of "An Account of the St. John," consisting of 500 copies; had for its object to render Emigrants from the mother country, and others who possess the means of settlement, acquainted with the capabilities of that portion of this fertile Province, which is watered by that River and its tributaries; and also to attract towards it, the attention of the rural population of the neighbouring Province of Nova Scotia.

Of that edition only forty or fifty copies were disposed of at about half price in this Province; and the remainder were gratuitously circulated, through the kindness of the members of the Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and by persons having correspondents in Great Britain.

The determination of the Boundary question, will doubtless give a fresh impetus to the settlement of this Province; and as the most prejudiced minds must now admit, that it is upon its agricultural improvement, the main body of its inhabitants should depend for subsistence, and the towns on the sea coast, for permanent advancement and prosperity: and as a large portion of the finest territory in the upper part of the country has been thus surrendered to the Americans, by whom it will doubtless be speedily cultivated and improved; thus rendering property in its vicinity and near the St. John River more valuable; I have deemed it a proper time to issue a small edition of this work; and beg leave to solicit for it Your Excellency's approbation.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

EDMUND WARD.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SEPTEMBER, 1842.

THE RIVER ST. JOHN,

WITH ITS

TRIBUTARY RIVERS AND LAKES.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

At a period when the Queen's Government, in pursuance of a wise and liberal policy, are endeavouring to encourage Emigration to Her Majesty's possessions abroad, and thus adding to the strength and security of the more distant portions of the British empire: it becomes the duty of every well-wisher of his country and friend of his species, to give to the public whatever information he may possess in relation to the subject; and however limited may be his means, to cast his mite into the general treasury of knowledge: and if possible, aid in directing the stream of immigration to those portions of these colonies, which a settler can occupy with the greatest comfort and improve to the most advantage.

The object of Emigration is threefold.—To relieve the Parent State of its superabundant population;—to encrease more rapidly the number of inhabitants in the Colonies, and thus to promote their advancement in wealth and importance;—and thirdly, to provide the means of subsistence for those, who are desirous of quitting the scenes of their earlier years, to secure elsewhere "a local habitation," and a more comfortable and happier home.

With reference to the first of these propositions: so far as

the Parent State is concerned, it matters little what fate awaits the adventurous emigrant, so long as the country of his birth is relieved from the incumbrance of his presence. Still, the philanthropist every where, must feel an interest in the destiny that awaits him; and a paternal government will watch over his course, and endeavour to direct his uncertain steps to the haven of happiness and repose.

The Colony however, whose prosperous condition must mainly depend upon the possession of an intelligent agricultural population, is deeply interested in securing some portion of that industrial wealth, which is continually extending itself towards the American continent; and it therefore becomes an object of importance that information should be widely disseminated, as to the ability of each of these possessions to contribute to the promotion of the general good. And to the Emigrant himself, it is of vital consequence that he should become acquainted with that colonial possession, which is nearest in proximity to the British Isles, or has the greatest natural advantages, as relates to agricultural and mineral resources.

These considerations have induced the author of the following pages, to turn his attention to the subject; and being well acquainted with the *locale* of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and partially with that of Prince Edward Island; he has been induced to publish in pamphlet form, a few general remarks applicable to these Colonies, and a brief account of the River St. John, its principal tributary Rivers and Lakes, and the fertile and tranquil country through which they pass.

And first, with reference to Nova Scotia. Altho' it possesses great natural advantages, and has afforded prosperous fortune to a numerous body of men; who emigrated to that Province within the last forty years,—and bringing with them that patient and enduring disposition, so well fitted to enable a man to subdue the forest, have secured for themselves competence and wealth:—yet she can bear no comparison with the greater and more numerous advantages, that recommend the

Sister Province of New Brunswick to the notice of the Emigrant. Her rivers are few, and when compared with those of this country, are of trifling importance and extent; while most of the land that is best adapted for cultivation, is either occupied by actual settlers, or having been granted to favoured individuals, during the early settlement of the country, is thus shut out from present improvement; and its more fertile parts in the western and northern counties, is owned by a numerous population, whose natural increase must render it next to impossible, to procure a tract of land, sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of any numerous body of emigrants.—By a law passed during the last Session of the Nova Scotia Legislature, a new principle upon which lands are to be granted was established; and I observe none is in future to be sold by the Crown under two shillings and sixpence per acre; while in Lower Canada, the lowest price at which it can be obtained, is four shillings.

In Prince Edward Island, which lies to the eastward of New Brunswick, and is separated by the Straits of Northumberland; although the soil is highly susceptible of cultivation, and yields to the industry of man a corresponding return; yet it is owned by individual proprietors, who demand an exorbitant price of from fifteen to twenty-five shillings an acre for wilderness land, when asked to dispose of it; and who by means of their Agents or Middle men, as they would be termed in Ireland, exact from the miserable tenantry, a large portion of the produce of the soil. During the winter season also, that Island is shut out from the neighboring continent and the rest of the world, by an almost impassable barrier of ice; and can then only be approached with difficulty and danger.

But in New Brunswick, its numerous and extensive Rivers, form during the winter season, level and excellent roads, which are marked off and designated by lines of bushes; fixed in the ice by officers whose duty is prescribed by law: and the mails for England and Nova Scotia pass to and from Canada twice a week, without suffering any interruption from the severity of the season. During the recent outbreak in the Canadas, troops were sent forward with the greatest ease and expe-

dition in the winters of '38 and '39, and without experienci any hardship or privation of an uncommon nature.

With reference to land fit for settlement, that is to be fou in abundance, and of excellent quality; as notwithstanding t ease with which men of wealth or the favourites of the ruli powers, were enabled formerly to appropriate to their own us extensive tracts of country; still there are thousands of acr spread over a wide extent, upon which large bodies of settle can sit down with advantage; and who, after a few years moderate toil and exertion, must find themselves in the posse sion of a property, that will every year become more valu ble; and who may secure for their relatives or descendan permanent comfort and a prosperous condition.

The Rivers and Lakes which abound in the Province, co nect its most remote parts, by means of portages or carryin places of a few miles in extent; and its mineral resource which Dr. Gesner, the Provincial Geologist, is at present i vestigating, are both valuable and abundant; and offer a pr fitable investment for the employment of British capital.

Although, owing to the exertions that have been made els where, Canada has become the place of resort for a large po tion of those emigrants who annually arrive in these Colonies still New Brunswick will not suffer in comparison even wit Upper Canada; particularly with reference to fertility of soil the happiness of its population, or salubrity of its climate while its most remote parts, since the establishment of stean communication with the mother country, may be reached b an Emigrant in fourteen or fifteen days after quitting th British Isles.

Having made these few prefatory remarks, I shall now pro ceed to describe the splendid River that forms the subject o the present publication; together with those waters with which it is more immediately connected.

CHAPTER II.

Possessing the advantages already alluded to, it has long been a subject both of surprise and regret, that while the most strenuous efforts have been made to direct the stream of immigration to the Canadas and other colonies in this hemisphere: the inhabitants of the mother country and the neighbouring Provinces, have been left in ignorance of the resources and capabilities of New Brunswick;—and that even when the Emigrant has reached our shores, he has been permitted to depart, without exertion being made to render him acquainted with the natural advantages of the country, or to induce him to remain, and enrich it by his industry or wealth.

The sea-coast of this Province, like that of Nova Scotia, presents a rugged and forbidding appearance; and the scenery around the city of St. John, possesses nothing indicative of the fertile regions to which it leads. If the traveller extends his observation to Indian-town, a couple of miles above St. John, whence the river steam-boats take their departure for Fredericton, the view is bounded by a narrow channel and abrupt and precipitous rocks, scantily covered with a growth of stunted trees; and presenting a repulsive exterior to the anxious and enquiring stranger.

To call the attention of the Emigrant and the Tourist therefore, to the extensive River, from which the city at its mouth takes its name;—to describe the several minor although magnicent rivers that empty into it, during its course over a distance of nearly Four Hundred Miles;—and to acquaint our brethren at home with its prolific soil and various inducements for settlement, shall be the object of the present work. And I attempt the task with the persuasion that in no part of North America, all its advantages considered, is there a more eligible field for the agriculturist or gentleman of limited means; who may desire to find in the new world, that competence and comfort, which the crowded state of its population or the requirements of society, forbid their enjoying in the old.

The Province of New Brunswick, extends from its sou west point on the Island of Grand Manaan, at the entrance the Bay of Fundy in lat. 44, 40, long. 67, 10, to the 48th gree of north latitude, and is bounded southerly by that B and an isthmus of about fifteen miles in width, which separa the Bay of Fundy from the Bay of Verte on the eastern coa where is the termination of its southern line in lat. 46, long. 6 Its eastern limit extends northwardly along the Northumb land Straits and Gulf of St. Lawrence, till it strikes the Isla of Shippegan at the southern entrance of the Bay Chale in lat. 48, long. 67, and it is bounded to the northward a westward by Lower Canada; and to the westward by t River St. Croix, and a line run from its source to the hig lands that extend to the head of Connecticut River.

The principal river to the northward, is the Restigouch which empties into the Bay Chaleur as already stated, a running south-west about fifty miles, terminates near the sou ces of the Riviere Verte which empties into the St. John, ne its junction with the Madawaska river, and where it sudden turns off in a southerly direction. Another branch of the Re tigouche heads near Grand River, which unites with the S John at a short distance lower down.

The next river of importance in that quarter is the Mirim chi, which empties into the Gulph of St. Lawrence in lat. 4 long. 65, and running in a south-west direction about thirt miles, sends off a branch called the Northwest, on which the are extensive and thriving settlements, and continues its cours in its original direction to Boisetown 40 miles from Frederic ton, where it suddenly turns to the westward and branches o into the Texas and Little Southwest rivers, one of which head near the Tobique, and the other near the Shiktahawk rivers which discharge themselves into the St. John, nearly 200 mile from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy.

There are the Renous and St. Bartholomews, and a numbe of other tributary streams and rivers, which fall into the mai branch of the Miramichi: and the entire line of country throug which it passes is of a most fertile character; the inhabitant

of which, having followed the lumbering business, till it has resulted in almost universal ruin—for in no part of the Province are the pernicious effects of that pursuit more fully and forcibly exemplified—are at present turning their attention to agriculture; and are availing themselves of the natural advantages of the country.

The principal places of business on the Miramichi are Chatham, Douglas and Newcastle. At the former place, the Messrs. Cunards have a very large steam saw and grist mill establishment; and at the second, Messrs. Gilmour & Rankin carry on an extensive business. The latter is the shire-town of the county, and was materially injured by the great fire of 1825, which swept over that part of the Province; from the effects of which it has never since recovered, although as the country above becomes more agricultural, it must from its position, necessarily resume its former importance. Opposite Newcastle, Alexander Fraser, Esq. has a very compact steam saw-mill establishment. Between the Miramichi River and the Restigouche, at the bottom of a deep indent in the Bay Chaleur is Nipisiguit harbour, at present called Bathurst, where a thriving village has sprung up, fostered as it has been by the enterprise of the Messrs. Cunards, Gilmour & Rankin, and other mercantile houses, who have within the last twenty years erected extensive establishments in the northern parts of the Province; the former of whom may be considered as the founders of the town of Chatham on the right banch of the Miramichi River. There is a road leading from Bathurst to Dalhousie, the shire-town of the County of Restigouche, which is seventy miles distant by land; and at the head of the habour, the Great and Middle Nipisiguit form a junction; the village of Bathurst being placed on the peninsula thus caused. There is an excellent road, nearly level and in a direct line from Chatham to this place, passing through a country chiefly covered with heath and burnt wood, until you approach to within fifteen or twenty miles of Bathurst, when a decided improvement takes place: and the traveller meets with something resembling the fine country lying on its promontory to the right; and which is watered by the Caraquet, Pokamouche, Tracadie, Tabusintac, Bartibog and other minor rivers.

The Richibucto, another river on the eastern coast, empti into the Straits of Northumberland about thirty miles to t southward of the Miramichi; and runs in a south-west dire tion until it separates into two branches, one of which hea near the Salmon River of Grand Lake, and the other ne the head of the New Canaan River, which falls into the Wash demoac Lake. There are other minor rivers in that quarte but to which it is unnecessary to refer at present, as it is n intention to describe that part of the Province in a more amp manner hereafter.

After crossing the isthmus already alluded to, and at a sho distance from the head of the Bay of Fundy, the Peticodi River empties into Shepody Bay, having first united with tho of the Memremcook. This river, or rather arm of the Bay, f a distance of twenty miles, extends in a north-west directio when it makes a sudden turn to the southward and westwar and afterwards separates into two branches; one of whic heads near Salmon River a branch of the Kennebecasis, an the other making a short detour to the northward, terminat not far from the head of the Cocagne River, which empties u on the eastern coast of the Province. The tide of the Bay Fundy, which at some places near its head, rises fifty or sixt feet, rushes into the Peticodiac and Memremcook, with gre velocity; forming a boar, which enters the former river at considerable elevation. The land in the neighborhood of th Peticodiac, and extending over to the Bay shore, from whic it is separated by the Shepody mountains, is of a superior qua lity, and embraces a fine agricultural country. Here are th thriving settlements of Hopewell, Hillsborough, Harvey, an New Horton, inhabited mostly by persons from Nova Scotia Abundance of superior coal has been found in that section o the country, which it is probable will at no distant day be raise and carried to market: and there are also extensive quar ries of the purest Gypsum or Plaster of Paris.

The Memremcook River which intersects the Peticodiac near its junction with the Bay of Fundy, abounds with dyke land and the most delightful scenery; and upon its left bank i the shire-town of Dorchester. It is proposed to connect on

of these rivers with the Gulf of St. Lawrence by means of a canal; the distance from the Bend of Peticodiac to Schediac Harbour on the eastern coast, being only fifteen miles, through a country very favourable for such an undertaking; and a sum of money has been voted by the Legislature of New Brunswick, towards defraying the expence of an exploration: provided those of Canada and Nova Scotia will join in defraying such expence. From the Peticodiac to the mouth of the St. John, there is no river or harbour of any consequence, with the exception of that of Quaco, a few miles to the eastward of that place; where a light-house has been erected, to warn the mariner against approaching its treacherous and fatal Ledges.

A short distance to the westward of the harbour of St. John is Manawagonis Bay, which formed originally as Dr. Gesner supposes, one of the outlets of the St. John; before the rocks at the Falls were rent asunder, and the waters of that River were enabled to discharge themselves through the ravine, which some convulsion of nature has evidently occasioned. Farther to the westward is Musquash Harbour, which is a mile and a half wide and two miles long, into which a minor river of the same name empties itself; the country in this vicinity, exhibiting as is usually the case throughout the Province, ample evidence in its reclaimed marshes and alluvial deposit, of a higher level of water, both in the interior and on the coast.

At the south-west point of the Province, as I have already stated, lies the Island of Grand Manaan; and within it and also forming part of the County of Charlotte, are those of Campo Bello and Deer Island, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay; whose western shores form part of the territory of the United States. At its lower extremity, between Campo Bello and Deer Island, is Moose Island, on which is the small town of Eastport belonging to the American Republic, which the British troops held during the last war between the two countries. At the head of the Bay, the Diggedeguash empties itself; and a few miles below is the mouth of the Magaguadavic, where is a romantic village of that name, forming a pleasant retreat for those of the inhabitants of St. John and St. Andrews, who possess the taste and ability to enjoy its beauties. The Falls of

the Magaguadavic, if the scenery in its neighborhood posse ed no other charm, would amply repay the admirer of natu for any expence or inconvenience he might incur in visiting and in Europe, this village would be a place of annual a crowded resort. The following graphic description of the riv which rushes through a narrow passage formed by some ter fic natural cause, is from the pen of Dr. GESNER, who expl red that part of the country while making his first geologic tour in 1838:

"At the main fall," says the Doctor "the water descen by five successive steps, in the distaace of five hundred yard through a chasm averaging about thirty feet wide and a hu dred feet deep.—Through this narrow gorge the whole co tents of the river are poured out with a fury that defies descri tion. The industry and ingenuity of man have considerabl modified the appearance of this remarkable spot. It still how ever remains a most extraordinary hydraulic spectacle, and a fords a power for turning machinery beyond computation Having swept slowly along the valley above, the water is ac cumulated at the bridge over the top of the falls; it is the thrown by its own weight into the deep and narrow openin below, where spouting from cliff to cliff and twisting its foam ing column to correspond with the rude windings of the pas sage, it falls in a torrent of froth into the tide below; or pass ing beneath the mills, its fury seems abated as it mingles with the dense spray floating above."

This river extends about seventy miles into the interior, and has its rise in the Magaguadavic Lakes, in the vicinity of the Pokiock, a small river that empties into the St. John about thirty-six miles above Fredericton.

To the right of the mouth of the Diggedeguash river is a peninsula, upon which stands the neat little town of St. Andrew's; at one time a place of considerable commercial importance, and at present the shire-town of the county; to the westward of which, an arm of the Bay extends in a north-west direction till it meets the Schoodik River, decided by the British Commissioners in 1798 to be the St. Croix intended by the treaty

of 1783; when the independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain. This river runs in a northwesterly direction, till it terminates in a series of lakes, the most remote of which is only a short distance from the Highlands designated in that treaty, and near one of the branches of the Penobscot, with which it is connected by a portage of no great extent. On the western side of the Schoodik are the American villages of Calais and Baring; and to the northward connected with the other side by bridges, are the flourishing villages of St. Stephen's and Mill Town and other rural settlements, chiefly inhabited like the other parts of Charlotte County, and as is the case generally throughout the Province, by the descendants of some of those devoted men, who adhered to the British Crown during the revolt of those Colonies that now form the United States of America. From the head of Oak Bay, situated near the junction of the Schoodik with Passamaquoddy Bay, a new road has been made to Fredericton, and another is being opened to the mouth of Eel River and thence to Woodstock; both of which pass through a fine tract of country of about seventy miles in extent, that is fast becoming settled; and which I shall probably more minutely describe in a subsequent part of this work.

Steam boats ply regularly twice a week during the summer months, between St. John, St. Stephen's and St. Andrew's, calling at Calais, and performing the voyage in one day; the distance being about eighty miles. The accommodation on board these vessels is good, and the fare moderate; being twenty shillings currency, exclusive of meals. There is also a coach running between St. John and St. Andrews, a distance of about sixty miles, and which goes or returns every alternate week-day; the fare of which is the same as on board the boats, and the accommodation on the road is all that a traveller can desire. It may be as as well to mention here, that two lines of stages run daily between St. John and Dorchester a distance of 120 miles; which is performed in eighteen hours, and the fare through is thirty shillings; and another has just been started on the new road between Fredericton and St. Andrews, the proprietor of which proposes running it twice a week, to go through in one day, the distance being about seventy miles.

I shall not here describe more minutely this portion of the Province; my chief object being to call the attention of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Nova Scotia to the natural advantages of the St. John, its tributary rivers, and the land in their immediate vicinity; reserving a more particular account of other parts of New Brunswick, as I have already intimated, for a subsequent publication during the present or ensuing year.

CHAPTER III.

I HAVE already remarked, that the appearance of the shores on the St. John at its gorge, has little to recommend it to the agriculturist or traveller. Immense masses of lime stone or coarse marble rock, form a bold and precipitous boundary, on either side of a narrow passage, at a short distance above Indian Town. Below this, the river expands; and again contracting, passes through what are termed the Falls; when it turns suddenly to the left, and discharges its waters into the harbour of St. John, causing numerous eddies and whirlpools, which formerly rendered the ferry from Carleton on the opposite side of the city, one of danger and annoyance. About four years since, it was attempted to build a bridge over the River at a short distance below the Falls. And to enable wood-boats and other small craft to pass under, piers were erected of considerable height, and a truss-bridge was intended to be thrown across. The company succeeded in passing chains from the abutments, upon which to erect a scaffolding. But the support thus prepared, was insufficient to sustain the accumulating weight; and it suddenly gave way, precipitating a number of workmen into the waters beneath: several of whom lost their lives on that melancholy occasion. Since that period, the attempt has been abandoned; and the Corporation

of St. John have at present a steamboat, which crosses the harbour frequently during the day; amply compensating that Body for its outlay of capital, and affording the necessary accommodation to the public.

"The Falls" are a great natural curiosity, from the circumstance of the water descending in opposite directions at ebb and flood tide; and being level at about half-tide. This anomaly is caused by the waters of the Bay of Fundy, which entering the harbour of St. John, rise at high water above the level of the river, and consequently descend through the Falls and pass inwards, until checked by the accumulating waters of the River, and the retreat of those of the Bay; when a similar discharge of water takes place outwards, and the descent is then in that direction. During still-water at about half tide, either upon the ebb or flow, steam-boats or river craft, piloted by persons who are acquainted with the place, pass up or down in comparative security.

Although this passage is the only outlet at present for the St. John, it is evident that it has been formed by some convulsion of nature, similar to that—or probably the same,—which rent asunder the channel of the Magaguadavic, and forced open the passage of Digby Gut, directly opposite the harbour of St. John on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy: and thus drained off the body of water, that evidently covered the Aylesford Plains and Carriboo Bog, over which the post-road at present passes between Annapolis and Halifax. As has been already observed, one branch of the St. John probably passed to the right, and discharged itself into the Manawagonis Bay, near the harbour of that name; while the other pursued its course to the left, and flowed over what is called the Marsh,—an extensive tract of alluvial deposit, that lies in the rear of the city, and extends to the waters of the Bay of Fundy.

After passing the abrupt opening near Indiantown, the river suddenly widens above, and forms what is termed Grand Bay, that extends about twenty miles in a north-west direction, and receives the waters of the Kennebecasis and Hammond Rivers; the latter of which empties from the eastward, and the

former passing through Norton and Sussex Vale, terminat
Salmon River, which rises in the vicinity of the head w
of the Peticodiac, or rather the Annagance River, which
ties into it. A small stream called Trout River flows int
Kennebeckasis at its junction with Salmon River. About t
ty miles from Hampton Ferry, and at the entrance of Su
Vale, is what is called Smith's Creek, which runs to the n
ward, and may be said to be one of the branches at the hea
the Kennebeckasis: Salmon River forming the other.
creek penetrates a most fertile tract of country, where are
merous and thriving settlements, and much agricultural wea
About the head of the creek, and between it and Butte
Ridge, which lies between the sources of the Kennebeck
and New Canaan River, there is a large body of ungran
land fit for settlement, embracing probably 20,000 acres;
farther on between North River, one of the branches of
Peticodiac and New Canaan River, there is much vacant l
of a good description for settlement. On the southern sid
the country also, between the head of Dutch Valley and
head-waters of the south-east branches of the Kennebecka
the land is also of a good quality, and ungranted to a co
derable extent.

Sussex Vale, through which the Kennebeckasis passes, i
most delightful valley, and has been evidently the bed of so
former lake or inland sea. The soil is chiefly a rich alluv
deposit; and the scenery, when the traveller gains any ele
ted place, is highly picturesque and romantic. There is a n
merous population here, and a clergyman of the Episco
Church resides and officiates in the Vale. There is a disse
ing meeting-house also in this part of the country, and oth
places of worship are scattered along the road between Ham
ton Ferry, where another clergyman of the Established Chur
resides, and the Bend of Peticodiac, a distance of about seven
miles; on which route there is a resident Wesleyan and Ba
tist minister. The post-road from St. John to Halifax, v
Dorchester, passes through this Vale. Although the land i
this direction, is generally speaking owned by individuals, y
much of it is in a wilderness state, or is again growing up wit
bushes; and in some instances has fallen into neglect, owin

to the erection of saw-mills, which has called away the attention of the farmer from the more profitable and certain pursuit of agriculture. The improvements in this part of the country however, are encreasing rapidly, the soil being generally favourable for it. There is a road from Sussex Vale, which passes near the Smith's Creek settlements, and extends to those of Studholm mill-stream, which empties into the Kennebeckasis about five miles below the mouth of Smith's Creek, and is navigable for a short distance by boats and canoes. Here there is a dissenting meeting-house and a mill establishment. This road passes through a tract of excellent land, which has been granted to individuals, who are fast clearing and improving it. From the mill-stream settlement, a road extends to the New Canaan River, which it strikes near where a new road from Fredericton to the Bend of Peticodiac is about being opened, which will intersect that passing through Dorchester to Halifax in Nova Scotia; at which place the mail-steamers arrive from England every fortnight.

It would occupy too much time and be foreign to the subject of this publication, were I to enter more minutely into a description of Sussex Vale and the adjacent country; particularly as, owing to the land being generally taken up, it does not offer that advantageous settlement for emigrants, which is to be found in places on the upper part of the St. John, and near the rivers and lakes in its vicinity.

Just above where the Kennebeckasis opens into the St. John, is Milkish Creek, on which there is an extensive and thriving settlement. When I visited different parts of the Province in 1837, addressing meetings in support of the Total Abstinence cause, it was my intention to have gone to this place: but owing to the difficulty of ascertaining its locality, I was unable to find out exactly where it lay; and the consequence was I completed my tour, very much to the annoyance of the friends of the cause in that quarter, without calling there. I mention this circumstance, to show the necessity of some such attempt as the present; for I was within a short distance of the settlement twice during the summer, when I held meetings at Kingston and at Mr. Justus Wetmore's on the Kennebeckasis.

Just above Grand Bay on the left as you ascend, and
miles from Indian Town, is what is termed the Nerepis Ri
or Creek, which extends for a distance of ten or twelve mi
over a fine bed of intervale land. It then passes throug
deep gorge in the Nerepis mountain, wending its way at tin
round the base of almost perpendicular cliffs, which rise
each side of the valley for a considerable distance. The
pearance of the country in this direction is highly picturesq
while the wildness of its scenery is occasionally relieved
patches of cultivated land, and fine farms appearing at a d
tance on the opposite side of the valley. The direct post ro
from Fredericton to St. John, passes along the northern si
of the Nerepis Valley; but a preferable line of road might
found in its rear, leaving the present road about six miles fr
Mathers'; passing near Hartt's mills on the north-west bran
of the Oromocto, and so on through Rushagonis settleme
to Fredericton. On this line of road I understand there a
several settlers, who have made a sort of path, by which th
can reach the road that crosses the Oromocto just alluded t
And it will be seen that it is proposed to open another roa
following the shore-road as far as Jones', and passing throu
a settlement which it is intended to establish between Nerep
and the river above Gagetown; by which the route to Frede
icton must be materially shortened, and will pass through a fi
tract of country.

The land through which the Nerepis road passes, would n
seem to offer much inducement to settlers; yet a number
industrious emigrants and others, have taken up land there
and commencing with humble means, have succeeded in th
short space of five or six years, in placing themselves in com
fortable circumstances; and large quantities of agricultura
produce are conveyed to the St. John market by land, a dis
tance of probably forty miles. Of the upper part of this dis
trict, I shall have occasion to speak, when describing the coun
try above Gagetown and in its vicinity.

From the Nerepis Creek for about fifteen miles, the St. John
which is here called the Long Reach, runs in a north-east di-
rection, entering Belle Isle Bay twenty-seven miles from In-

diantown, and is upon an average a mile wide, resembling a Lake rather than a Bay or branch of a river. It is navigable for large vessels throughout, and terminates in a small river that also extends in a north-west direction. One of its branches descends from the mountain near Bull Moose Hill, the other stretches along the valley occupied by the Studholm mill stream, already alluded to. The soil in the valley, I understand from Dr. GESNER, is a dark red loam and very fertile; and the entire range of country between Belle Isle Bay and the New Canaan river, is admirably adapted for agriculture. The highlands between this Bay and the Washademoac Lake, are also capable of cultivation, bearing lofty forests of beech, birch and maple. There are several settlements, chiefly of Irish emigrants, between the Belle Isle and Washademoac, who went there very poor about five or six years since, and who are now in a flourishing condition. These settlements lay back from the St. John, but the roads in their neighbourhood are greatly improving. The present post road turns off near the head of this Bay, leaving Kingston the shire-town of the county of King's on its right, and intersects the post road from St. John to Dorchester about ten miles from Hampton Ferry, at a place called the Finger Board. There are two roads leading from Belle Isle Bay to the Washademoak; that nearest the St. John is the most retired and picturesque, although it is most settled; and affords a very romantic and delightful ride.

At the mouth of Belle Isle Bay, the St. John suddenly resumes its course to the northward and westward, for a distance of about ten miles, when you reach the mouth of the Washademoac; having previously passed two low Islands, called Spoon and Long Island, which are formed of alluvial deposit, and are covered with water early in the Spring; by which means as is the case with all the intervale on the River, they are sufficiently manured, and produce an excellent crop of grass. Opposite the mouth of the Washademoac, are the Big and Little Musquash Islands. This part of the River has evidently been at one time a large Lake, that has been narrowed on each side by the masses of alluvial deposit, which form its islands and extensive intervales.

On either side of the Long Reach, between the Nerep Creek and Belle Isle Bay, the land is elevated and picturesqu and generally speaking is of a fertile quality. And on bo sides of the river, there are wealthy farmers, several of who commenced life with very limited means; but who have re dered themselves independent by the cultivation of the soil.- The intervale, as I have already intimated, yielding them a adequate supply of hay, and the upland producing a corre ponding return for the labors of the husbandman, and hea crops of grain to reward his toil.

There is a fine stream on the west side of the St. John, cal ed Little River, with much intervale, extending two or thre miles, and surrounded with fine farms; and on which there a carding and grist mill. This stream has its source in a la about a mile and a half from the St. John, in the neighbou hood of which an excellent granite quarry is worked. Tw other streams empty into Little River about a mile abov which also abound in intervale. There is no ungranted la near the river; but in the rear of the front lots, there is tract, containing eight or ten thousand acres of excellent lan where is the New Jerusalem settlement, which is owned by wealthy individual in St. John. There is a Baptist meetin house near the head of the Reach, and an Episcopal Churc at Oak Point, about four miles below. At Little River the is also a Baptist meeting house, and there are seven or eig schools in the Parish. About five miles above Little River the Ocnabog Lake, into which flows a stream of the sam name; that extends fourteen or fifteen miles, crossing the roa leading from Gagetown to the Nerepis. Its course is thenc nearly west through a natural meadow, where there are ind cations of coal; until it approaches Tante Wante, where terminates.

Just opposite the Ocnabog, on the eastern side of the S John and eleven miles from the mouth of Belle Isle Bay, is th Washademoac Lake, which like the latter, may be considere an arm of that river; the tide extending upwards of twent miles into the Lake, where it meets the New Canaan River which I have already described as flowing northward and east

wardly beyond the Butternut Ridge, and whose head waters are at no great distance from the Peticodiac River.—There is a very extensive and old settlement called New Canaan, on each side of the river of that name, through which the post road from Fredericton to Halifax, as I have already stated, will shortly pass. From the upper part of this extended village, a road crosses to Butternut Ridge, which is about six miles from the post road between St. John and Dorchester, leading to Nova Scotia. The road from Studholm's mill stream, also before spoken of, is a continuation of one from St. John; and at very little expence may be completed so as to intersect the New Canaan River, near the new road at present forming from Fredericton; and will become an important line of communication, when the latter is completed, between St. John and the capital of the Province.

The mouth of Washademoac Lake is forty miles from St. John and three below Gagetown, the shire-town of the County of Queen's, in which it is situated. This lake rises in a north-east direction; and in some places is three-quarters of a mile wide. The front lots are generally settled on both sides; there is however much ungranted land in the rear. The intervale here is not to any extent, but the highlands are generally of a good quality, and are well adapted for agricultural purposes, producing hay, grain and vegetables in abundance. The present great road from Fredericton to St. John, on the eastern side of the river, crosses the lake at Watson's ferry, about eight or nine miles from its mouth, extending to Belle Isle Bay; but there is another being opened that will probably be the main road, and which crosses about two miles farther inland.

Here are two parishes; in one of which are three meeting houses or chapels, two of which belong to the Calvanistic and the other, to the Freewill Baptists; and there are nine school-houses, in most of which schools are taught.—In the other, there is one small house for public worship and a number of schools. On the western side of the lake, there are several back settlements, called the Shannon, Henderson, Scotch, Waterloo, Salmon Creek, English and McFarlane Settlements,

where the land is good, and the inhabitants are doing w
There is a stream called Salmon Creek, that empties into
lake, and about five miles from its head, the Long Cre
empties into it; which is navigable for small boats and can
during the driest time, a distance of two miles; and on b
these streams there are grist and saw mills. There is als
large tract of intervale on the creek, but which is private p
perty. The river that is the source of the lake, is navigal
for canoes probably fifty miles from the head of the lake, a
small boats at certain seasons, can proceed about twe
miles from that point. All these streams, as well as the la
abound with gaspereau, shad, bass and salmon, which vi
them during the months of April, May and June; but salm
and bass, although not in great quantities, are taken ag
in September. Trout and other small pan fish remain all t
year.

There are large tracts of crown lands in the rear, on b
sides of the Washademoac Lake; and particularly between
head and the New Canaan settlement, where there are but f
inhabitants, and where most of the land is ungranted, even
the margin of the river, which is generally speaking a ra
stream of about eight or ten roods wide. This land is w
adapted for cultivation, and in many places is covered wit
dense forest of pine, spruce and birch, with many valuable si
for mills. Between the New Canaan and North River, a bran
of the Peticodiac, there is much ungranted land of a good qu
lity, and a very desirable site for settlement, owing to its co
tiguity to the main Peticodiac River, from whence produce m
be shipped with facility to the market at St. John; and f
which there probably will be a considerable demand nearer
hand, when the extensive coal measures on that river and in
vicinity come to be worked.

The New Canaan falls rapidly down to the Washademo
Lake, through which it continues its course, making the distan
from its source to its junction with the St. John, about seven
miles; fifty of which, as has already been stated, are navig
ble for boats and canoes. There are on the banks of this rive
numerous and extensive tracts of intervale; and it is a we

settled country, having been peopled during the last forty years at least. The soil on the upland is highly fertile, and there are natural meadows, that afford abundance of pasture. There is a Baptist meeting house in the settlement; but I understand it has no stated ministry. There is also a place of worship at Long Creek. Shad and salmon are caught as far up as the New Canaan settlement; and several streams empty into the river, sufficiently large to float down timber. In fact the natural advantages of this section of the country are great, on both sides of the St. John, abounding as it does with timber, building stone, coal and other minerals; rendering it a desirable location for emigrants, and requiring nothing but the industry of man to place the settler in comfortable circumstances, and to develop its valuable resources.

CHAPTER IV.

Five or six miles above the mouth of the Washademeac and on the same side of the river, is the entrance to the Jemseg, a sort of natural canal, about three miles in extent, which connects the St. John with Grand Lake. This is an extensive body of water; and at its head are the Newcastle, Coal Creek and Salmon River, whose tributary streams are the Gaspereau and the Big and Little Forks.—There is a settlement extending up Salmon Creek. Salmon River, like Coal Creek, has its rise in extensive swamps, about forty or fifty miles from where it empties into the lake. The soil in this direction is good, and on Salmon River particularly, there is an immense body of good land, still ungranted; but I believe it is subject to early frosts, from which the lower part of the western side of the Lake is exempt; as I have seen the tops of potatoes looking quite green there, some time after they had been struck with frost in the vicinity of the St. John.

Salmon River is navigable for boats about fifteen miles, a for canoes probably thirty miles from its mouth: to which di tance they may also proceed on the Gaspereau stream.—Fi however, are not very plentiful in those rivers. Above the mil there is not much cleared land on Salmon River, althoug industrious persons are commencing extensive clearings ther as well as on the Gaspereau, where there are several settl ments, and a good opening for emigrants and others.—The are two extensive bays near the head of the lake on the eas ern side, called Cumberland Bay and Young's Cove. In th vicinity of the former of these the land is good; and it is but few miles across to a branch of the New Canaan River. have already mentioned, that a road is being opened acros the country from Fredericton to the Bend of Peticodiac, o Moncton as it is called, which passes near the head of Gran Lake; there is another in progress which leads from Salmo River to Richibucto, along the line that was formerly surveye for a rail-road. And application will be made at the next sit ting of the Legislature, for aid to open another from the up per mills at Salmon River to Coal Creek, where the land i described as being very good, and which is but a few mile distant from the Washademoac.

Grand Lake runs in a north-easterly direction, is twenty nine miles in length, and at its broadest part about three wide except opposite Cumberland Bay; to the head of which the distance may be seven miles from shore to shore. Its greates depth I understand, does not exceed ten or twelve fathoms.— The main branch of the Newcastle heads some where near the Nashwaak, a river that discharges its waters into the St. John opposite Fredericton. The only fish in this river are trout, which at proper seasons are taken in great abundance. This stream divides into two branches, called the Big and Little Forks; it has no intervale, but the upland is well adapted for tillage. A considerable quantity of land has been cleared in the neighbourhood of the Newcastle; and the settlers in that direction, are rapidly converting the forest into productive farms. There are large quantities of ungranted land in this quarter fit for cultivation, the greater proportion of which lies

to the northward and eastward; but to the westward, between the Newcastle and Little River, which empties into French Lake, and of which I shall speak presently, there are extensive tracts of ungranted hard-wood land. At a place called Hardwood Ridge is a settlement composed of several families, extending a distance of twelve or fourteen miles to Salmon Creek, through which a road passes; and in the vicinity of which, there is a considerable quantity of ungranted land. There are no places of worship at the head of the Lake; but there is a very good school.

This part of the country will be a most eligible situation for settlers, as besides the Great Road to Halifax, which will be opened in another year, making the distance from Fredericton the capital of the Province, only about thirty miles; there are roads meeting from the lower part of Sheffield, and also from the upper part of Waterborough on the St. John to Indian Point, and thence up the north side of the lake; and two others from below the Jemseg on the south side. These all concentrate at the bridge at Salmon River; whence the traveller can proceed to Fredericton, to Miramichi, Richibucto and Westmorland. The site for a rail-road between that place and the Richibucto already alluded to, was surveyed some years since, of which a favorable report was made; and when the Province shall be capable of undertaking works of magnitude, and rail-roads shall have been introduced into these colonies, such a line of communication will probably be opened; and passing as it will, through a level and fertile tract of country, it must enhance the value of property in its vicinity, and become highly beneficial to the settler; as exclusive of a rapid communication with Richibucto, the facilities for reaching St. John by water are ample. During the summer of 1837, a steamboat from St. John plied regularly once a week on the lake, as high as Newcastle, calling at different places on her way up and down; and when the country around its shores shall have become more thickly settled, such an enterprise will not only amply repay the proprietors, but must be productive of great public advantage.

Much of the eastern, and the lower part of the western side

of Grand Lake, are well cultivated; and at the latter po there is a fine community, called Scotch settlement, containi several excellent farms and a thriving population. The sho of this lake also possess great natural advantages, and v mineral resources. Near the head of it there are extensi coal fields, several of which are worked by the persons whose land they are situated; and large quanties of that mi ral are yearly dug and shipped to St. John, which is preferr by smiths for the forge; while another quality is well adapt for the use of families. And some idea may be formed of t resources and importance of this section of the country, wh it is understood, that there are fifteen saw, five grist, and t oat-mills on the shores of this lake and its tributary rivers a streams. The navigation of Grand Lake, is generally spea ing free from interruption; except near its junction at its sout western extremity with the Jemseg, where there is a shoal co posed chiefly of clay, upon which a machine is now operati so effectually, that it is expected the bar will be so far remov in the course of the next summer, that the largest class schooners which sail on the river, will find sufficient depth water over it.

At Earle's Point, which projects from about the centre of t western side of the lake, there is one of those extraordina geological phenomenon, for the origin of which it is difficult account. Large fossil trees are lying prostrate on the shor having fallen towards the lake, and which are embedded in a filled with the stony substance, that in a liquified state swe over the area which they occupied, and converted them in stone. Petrified wood has also been found near the Maquap and French Lakes, which are contiguous to Grand Lake; an a very beautiful specimen of cactus is built into a cellar wa in Mr. Earle's house at the Point. The coal that is dug o also, and the strata with which it lies in contact, contain th most delicate vegetable impressions; but which crumble int dust on exposure to the air.

In a word, the local advantages of this Lake are not to b surpassed in the Province, whether we consider its great nativ meadows at the head and foot of the lake, as well as in man

other parts,—or its plentiful supply of herrings, shad, bass and salmon, that formerly were taken in great quantities; and which are still to be found in sufficient abundance, to enable the farmer to add materially and at little cost, to his annual store of provisions. There are two Episcopal Churches on the lake, and three dissenting meeting-houses; but they accommodate only a small portion of the population, who repair to private houses in great numbers, when a clergyman appoints a meeting for public worship. There are also thousands of acres of ungranted land, to be found at a short distance from the shores of Grand Lake, and up the streams, which abound with timber of the best description; while in no part of the Province, will a more kind-hearted and hospitable people be found to welcome the homeless stranger, or encourage him on his course.

The lower part of Grand Lake is connected with the Maquapit and French Lakes, by means of a water communication called "the Thoroughfare." There is a large body of good land also in this direction, and a number of settlers scattered around their shores. These lakes, and the country in their neighbourhood, will be more fully described, when I come to speak of Sheffield, where is a fine tract of alluvial land lying in front of them, on the eastern side of the St. John. In the meantime, we will retrace our steps to the mouth of the Jemseg, and cross over to Gagetown on the opposite side of the River.

CHAPTER V.

Eight miles above the Ocnabog is Gagetown Creek, w
runs up above five miles, where it divides, and enters Ha
and Coy's Lakes; at the head of the former of which, ther
a grist mill and carding machine, and the latter receives
waters of Sucker Brook, that emanate from Tante Wante
the head of the Great and Small Swan Creeks, which enter
river about eight miles above Gagetown. The stream in th
creeks is rapid, and the water rarely freezes to any depth.
their vicinity it is stated there is the greatest quantity of
and white pine timber, that has yet been found on the west
side of the river. Farther up is Burpy's mill stream, wh
also has its rise near Tante Wante.

At a short distance from the mouth of the Creek is Gagetov
the shire-town of the County of Queen's; opposite which t
steamers that pass daily between St. John and Fredericto
land their passengers. There is at this place an Episcop
Church, the court house and jail, and a grammar and two p
rish schools. A road from the mouth of the Nerepis Creek
the river side, passes through Gagetown, and so on by th
river to the mouth of the Oromocto; a distance of about twe
ty miles. The post road which has been before alluded to, an
which is called the Nerepis Road, runs in the rear; and a pos
man meets the mails to and from St. John, at a place called th
half-way or government house, about twenty miles back
Gagetown. It is proposed to connect the head of the Cree
with the St. John, by means of a short canal not exceedin
half a mile in length; and the Legislature have voted a sum
of money towards opening it. Were this effected, not onl
would there be a saving of distance in navigating the river
but steamboats could call at Gagetown; and the settlers o
the Nerepis and in the neighbourhood of the village, woul
possess greater facilities in procuring a market for their sur
plus produce; which they could either dispose of at Gagetown
or ship in the steamers to Fredericton or St. John.

A very extensive tract of valuable land lies between Gagetown and Nerepis, about half-way between Nerepis Great Road and the River St. John, which comprises several thousand acres; and were a proper line of road surveyed, and lots numbered on both sides in squares or hamlets, where settlers could make their selection, it is probable every lot would be applied for in a short time. Persons who have explored this tract of country, have made the most favourable report of its advantages; they represent the land to be of the very first quality, well timbered, with rock maple, black birch, elm and oak, of as large size as that on the intervales on the margin of the River. It is also very free from stone, and well adapted for agricultural purposes, with excellent mill sites. This tract is seven or eight miles from Gagetown; and efforts are making to establish a settlement there. For that purpose, a Surveyor has been directed to explore it, and to lay off one hundred 100-acre lots; and it is proposed to open a road from Swan Creek to the Settlement; by which produce may be conveyed to St. John or Fredericton by means of the steamboats, that daily pass near the mouth of the Creek. As I have already stated it is in contemplation also to extend a road which leaves the River below the head of the Reach at Mr. Jones', and passes through the New Jerusalem settlement, to Geary-town about five miles from the mouth of the Oromocto; crossing the road to Swan Creek; and making a more direct line of communication between St. John and Fredericton. A more desirable location for settlers therefore cannot well be found in the lower section of the Province, being contiguous to the River, and at no great distance from a steady market. It will also have the additional advantage of being in the vicinity of two other settlements, that are quite convenient to the Oromocto, namely the Shirley and Gordon settlements; where I believe good land may also be found. The land alluded to as about to be laid off, will I repeat constitute a most eligible place for settlement; as besides the excellent quality of the land, the growth of wood is large and very open; and it therefore may be rendered fit for cultivation, in a short time.

From Gagetown Creek to the mouth of the Oromocto, the

land is elevated at a short distance from the margin of th
ver, and is well settled. Eleven miles above Gagetown
is an island called Mauger's Island about two miles in le
formed of alluvial deposit, and subject to inundation d
the floods of spring; as is all the country forming the ea
bank of the River, from Jemseg to Maugerville about
or ten miles below Fredericton; which portion of the co
including the Maquapit and French Lake I shall now b
describe.

From the mouth of the Jemseg, the St. John proceeds
northwesterly, or rather a more westerly course, till it rea
a Bay situated three miles below Fredericton. The lan
the margin of the River, from the Jemseg through Can
Sheffield, and the lower part of Maugerville, and for about
miles back, is as I have just stated, overflowed during
spring or early part of the summer; and the farmers find i
cessary to wait till the waters have passed off, which occ
sometimes a fortnight, before they can plough or commit
seed to the ground. The same remark will apply to the l
beds of intervale every where on the River; and would
decided disadvantage in a country where ploughing in aut
and the planting of grain early in the spring, is necessar
prevent it from being injured by the early frosts; were i
that the alluvial deposit, which derives fresh fertility from e
successive inundation, brings the crop to maturity much
rapidly on the intervale than on the highlands.

Immediately after leaving the Jemseg, by keeping the R
road, you arrive at an extended village called Canning; in
rear of which are extensive meadows and a Lake called
Lake; the distance from the St. John to the shore of
Lake is scarcely half a mile, and presents the shortest wa
which the Grand Lake can be reached. The next settle
or parish, is Sheffield; which also extends on the margi
the River, probably a distance of eight or ten miles.
may be called the garden of the Province; and as respects
neatness of the houses and the evident comfort of its inh
tants, is not to be equalled, except between Hampton F
and the Finger Board, in the parish of Norton. Above S

field is Maugerville; the part of which that is nearest Fredericton becoming more elevated within about five or six miles of that place, and possessing a less productive soil. The entire front however, from the mouth of the Jemseg below Canning to the centre of Maugerville, is one continued bed of alluvial deposit; and some idea may be formed of the mass that has been accumulated from the circumstance, that during the last summer, while some persons were employed digging a well at McLean's, nearly opposite the mouth of the Oromocto, a log was discovered at a depth of twenty feet from the surface, in a perfect state of preservation. In the rear of this tract of country, which presents a succession of farms fronting on the River with houses situated at a short distance from each other, the land is low and swampy until you reach the highlands, about two miles back; and is a continuation of the natural meadows, extending from below Canning or Waterborough, as it is sometimes called. Property in this section of the country is very valuable, frequently selling for thirty pounds an acre near the river. The lots however extend a considerable distance in the rear, where it is of less value.

Situated immediately back of Sheffield, and about two miles from the river, lies French Lake, which is connected by means of a natural canal called the Thoroughfare with Maquapit and Grand Lake; and another called Loder's Creek, which owing to its winding course is three miles in length, connects it with the St. John at the lower part Sheffield, and about twenty-two miles below Fredericton; affording an excellent channel for conveying produce to that market in small boats, which may pass through the Creek at all seasons of the year, when not interrupted by frost.

French and Maquapit Lakes both extend in the same direction as the St. John River, as is also the case with the Portobello, a stream which empties into French Lake from the westward, rising back of Maugerville, and passing in the rear of the swampy land in the upper part of Sheffield. French Lake extends in a northerly direction till it meets Little River, where there is a large settlement, consisting of about twenty-five families. In the rear of this settlement there is good up-

land, sufficient to accommodate thirty families more, belong to the Crown. In this settlement are a large mill-establishm a meeting-house and school-house. From the St. John R through Loder's Creek, the distance to the Little River tlement is ten miles, and thirteen to the mills. About miles above this establishment, there is excellent land suffic for twenty good farms. Thence up to a brook called B Brook, that empties into Little River, is a good tract of la large enough for fifteen other farms. Then running up East Brook, about six miles farther, is a large tract of lan a very good quality, probably that which has been alre mentioned as lying between the head of Little River and N castle. Except at certain seasons when the water is hi Little River is not navigable above the mills. As is the c in all these lakes, fish are abundant: among which are gas eau, bass, and a variety of small fish. It will be perceived in the neigbourhood of Little River, there is sufficient g land for settlement, lying in separate tracts, within a short tance of each other, and not far from the St. John; and which, besides the communication with Loder's Creek, i connected by a very good road, that comes out near Brow McKeen's, twenty miles below Fredericton.

The Maquapit Lake lies between French and Grand La at a distance of two miles from the main river, having on southern side an island of two miles long, and from eight hundred rods wide, composed of intervale; and which formerly connected with the highland, until an artificial sage was made, that connects the French and Maquapit La together at this point; forming a second—or as it is terme blind Thoroughfare. The north side of the lake is well tled; but the lots on the lower part of Grand Lake, as hig Mr. Robertson's farm, running through to the Maquapit f the eastward, has prevented settlement in that direction. Ab that as far as the Key-hole below Earle's Point, over to D ton's Point on the Maquapit, there are two tiers of farm those in the rear fronting on the latter, which are princip settled to the head of the lake, a distance probably of two mi The Maquapit lies in the same direction as Grand Lake—f north-east to south-west.

There are from twenty-five to thirty farms on this lake, on some of which are two or three families; and in a stream which falls into an arm of it called Little River, there are trout of an excellent flavour. During the past year, the inhabitants of the Maquapit and French Lakes, have subscribed a sum for the erection of a Wesleyan chapel near Oak Point, between the lakes. There are two schools kept at the latter, and one at the former. The soil is inferior to that near French Lake, but there is abundance of indurated marl, which on exposure to the air becomes an excellent manure. Mr. Simmonds in draining a swamp on his farm, during the summer when the last great fire occurred, and the season was unusually dry, found about three feet below the surface a bed of white marl, of a highly fertilizing quality. And doubtless other places in the vicinity of the Maquapit, abound with this invaluable substance. The following description has been handed us by a friend, since writing the above, who resided for some time on the Maquapit; and as it contains some additional particulars told in a pleasing manner, we here insert it.

"Maquapit Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, lying in a north-east and south-west direction; it is about five miles in length when the water is low in the summer, and its greatest breadth is three miles; but its average breadth not more than two. In the spring of the year, it overflows its boundary, and extends to the west, connecting itself with the French Lake, one mile distant. It flows also south inundating the low and extensive marshes; associating and mixing its waters with those of Grand Lake. Those three lakes, thus annually and often semi-annually united, form apparently one extensive and interesting sheet of water. Maquapit though not deep, is navigable for wood-boats of the largest dimensions, except at the mouth of the principal Thoroughfare, which connects it with Grand Lake. In the months of May and June, the settlers often employ themselves, in taking fish called gaspereaux, that abound there in that season, with shad and bass, which greatly encouraged the settling of the place.

"It receives on the south the waters of French Lake,

through the Thoroughfare, or connecting channel, which winds and flows darkly and sullenly through about three miles of low intervale, thickly studded with large birch, maple and elm trees; whose luxuriant and spreading branches, cast a gloom of pleasing solitude over the unruffled bosom of the noiseless stream. The shores of this beautiful lake, have abounded with white oak, whose quality cannot be excelled, neither equalled by any in the western world. But this invaluable wood has been profusely cut down, for the most trifling purposes; so that it is now nearly all destroyed. The land on the northwest side of the lake is not of superior quality, being low and inclined to wet, growing principally spruce and hemlock, thinly interspersed with birch and beach. It requires much labour and manure to enable it to produce plentifully. On the east the soil is light, and produces sparingly, growing soft wood, white birch and poplar."

But to return to the river. There is a Baptist meeting-house at Canning, with no resident minister; at Sheffield there is a Wesleyan chapel, and a meeting-house belonging to the Secession Church of Scotland; and ministers of both these denominations reside there. At Maugerville there is also an Episcopal church and resident clergyman, and a Baptist meeting-house, but no settled minister of that denomination.

The shore of the river is planted with low trees and bushes, to prevent it from being washed away by the floods of spring, when the waters of the St. John rise to the height of at least fifteen feet. The bank of the river at Maugerville is probably twenty feet above the level of the river, when at its ordinary height during summer. It will be recollected that the log found at that place last year, was at the same depth from the surface of the bank; and it may be presumed was formerly left there by the retiring waters after a periodical fall, the subsequent deposits having buried it; but with which the present yearly accumulations of soil can bear no comparison.

CHAPTER VI.

Twelve miles below Fredericton, and fourteen above Swan Creek, the Oromocto River flows into the St. John; the country on the river between those places being well settled on both sides of its banks. The Oromocto is the only river of any size, with the exception of the Kennebeckasis, that falls directly into the St. John below Fredericton. It has its rise in two lakes about twenty miles apart, called north and south Branch Lakes; the streams from which form a junction eighteen or twenty miles from the village at the mouth of the Oromocto. There are several minor streams, some of which fall into these branches and others into the main stream. On the South Branch are Shin and Back Creeks; on the North are Hardwood, Yoho and Lyon Streams; and on the main Oromocto, are the Brockwell Stream, the Rusagonis and Rinny Creek.

The soil on the banks of the Oromocto below the junction of the branch streams, generally speaking, is totally unfit for settlement, as a great part is low and marshy, and is annually overflowed: but there are extensive wild meadows that afford an excellent substitute for English grass, in case of a failure of other fodder. On the South Branch there is a considerable quantity of good land, both occupied and unoccupied; which runs through a beautiful and level tract called "The Valley," which is equal in richness of soil and productiveness to the best part of Sheffield. Back Creek, a tributary stream of the South Branch, also runs through a fine tract of good hard-wood land where is a flourishing settlement, called the Patterson settlement, with places for public worship and parish schools. On Shin Creek, which also falls into the South Branch, about four miles above Scoullar's mills, I understand there is land fit for settlement, and which is still in a wilderness state. There is also good land on the streams, falling into the North Branch; but the country in their neighborhood, has usually been resorted to for purposes of lumbering; and of course no settlements have been formed where that is the case. Around the North Branch Lake however there is already a good settlement;

the land is excellent for tillage; and a road has been ope communicating with Fredericton. This is the new road to Andrews, which is nearly completed, and passes within t miles of the lake, and a little farther from the Magaguada This lake is about ten miles in length and four in bread and runs in a direction nearly north and south, paral with the road. It is distant about twenty miles from Hart mills, and is settled for half that distance, probably as far the land is good; and it is thirty-two miles from Fredericton the new road.

About seven miles from the mouth of the Oromocto on Broc well stream, there is some good land, that might be cultivat to advantage; a road I believe has been opened through it d ring the last season, and two or three families have settl there. On the Rusagonis there are some fine farms; the b ter description of land however has been granted. Of the s tlements in that direction I shall have occasion to speak her after.

The Oromocto is navigable for sloops and wood-boats a di tance of twenty miles,—for canoes upwards of thirty; and e cept during the droughts of summer, the creeks already me tioned, may be navigated by canoes. Salmon, shad, bass a gaspereau are found in the Oromocto when in season; and a the smaller streams abound with the finest description of trou The Nerepis road from Fredericton to St. John, passes throug the village at the mouth of the Oromocto, over which a sub stantial bridge has recently been erected. At a distance about seven miles from the mouth of the Oromocto, the roa divides;—that to the Nerepis and St. John diverging to the lef and the other continuing on to the South Branch, and othe settlements in that direction, the first of which are situate about twenty miles from the Oromocto village. This roa passes through the Patterson settlement and intersects th Nerepis road, five or six miles above Mather's tavern. Thi route, as far as the South Branch settlement I have travelle several times; and as it is in excellent order, and generall speaking level, is a most delightful drive, leading to a wel settled and fertile country.

The population in the vicinity of the South Branch of the Oromocto, has been estimated at from four to five hundred persons; and there are probably one hundred and fifty farms, comprising three thousand acres of cleared land, occupied by wealthy and independent communities. Between the South Branch road and the stream of the same name, there is a tract of ungranted land sufficient to form three hundred fine farms. Unfortunately there is no road through it; but it is to be hoped the attention of government may be directed to the subject, and that this fertile portion of country will be laid off for settlement. Between the Oromocto and the South Branch settlements, at the forks of the road already alluded to, five or six miles from the mouth of the Oromocto, commences the Geary settlement, a location well adapted to meet the wants and requirements of those who formed it; but the land has been neglected, and the farms ruined as elsewhere, owing to the deleterious pursuits of lumbering. Between the Oromocto and this settlement, are two or three lots of ungranted land of an excellent quality. From the South Branch settlements to Hartt's mills on the North Branch, is a distance of about three miles; and the road continues on through the Rusagonis and Maryland settlements to Fredericton. There are several good farms and a large population on the North Branch; but all the cleared land is occupied. In all the settlements on the Oromocto and its tributary streams, it is pleasing to state, there are places of public worship and a number of schools.

About seven miles from the mouth of the Oromocto, on the South-west Branch, is a delightful sheet of water called French Lake, about a mile and a quarter long and a mile broad, with extensive intervale. There is an excellent settlement here, and the scenery in the vicinity of the lake is uncommonly fine. Its waters abound with trout of a superior flavor, and large size; a very important item of intelligence to those gentlemen of the garrison at Fredericton, who may be fond of angling: as the distance from that place is only nineteen miles; and by stopping at Mrs. Nevers' excellent house, just below the mouth of the Oromocto during the night, an early drive over a good road in the morning, will carry them to the scene of piscatory sport.

At the mouth of the Oromocto, on its left branch, there i fine body of intervale, extending about a mile on the River John, and opposite to it is Oromocto Island, formed of allu deposit, but which is not inhabited; the lots being owned persons residing on the main land. There is a church a dissenting meeting-house at the village on the right bank; s vice being performed in the former by the minister of the tablishment who resides at Maugerville, and who officiates both places; and Wesleyan ministers from Fredericton, a other denominations occasionally, in the meeting-house. Ab two miles lower down, and opposite M'Lean's, are the cou court house and jail. During the last summer the remains several Indians were discovered near the bridge at the O mocto, with various copper utensils, and other relics of b gone days; and it is probable that here was an extensive s tlement of the former natives of the country, and here the bu ing place of a numerous and warlike tribe.

On the right bank of the Oromocto, at a short distance fr the mouth of the river, the land rises; and between the villa and court house is a most eligible site for a town. Unfert nately the lots are very large, and the seat of government bei established at Fredericton, its natural advantages in this r spect have not been improved. Owing to a peculiar warm in the stream itself, the Oromocto generally remains ope longer in autumn, and the St. John is navigable to that poi earlier in the spring than at Fredericton.—The principal o structions to navigation also occur above the Oromocto; an when the fine country in its vicinity is considered, and we se the immense improvement that has taken place at Chatham within the last twenty years, owing to the introduction of en terprise and capital there, it is not at all improbable, that a no distant period, a town will arise at the mouth of the Oro mocto, where an enterprising mercantile house carries on ship building to a considerable extent at present; and that here wil ultimately be the first place of deposit and transhipment of th productions of the upper country, and the imported goods o which its inhabitants may stand in need.

CHAPTER VII.

THERE is a very good road near the River from the Oromocto to Frederieton, a distance of twelve miles; with a number of fine farms on each side of it, and considerable intervale. On the other bank of the St. John, the upper part of Maugerville extends to the ferry opposite the lower part of the town, where the Nashwaak empties from the northward; which river will be more fully described, when I come to speak of that side of the River, between this point and the Mactiquack, beyond Keswick Ridge, and nearly opposite the Indian village about twelve miles up the River.

Fredericton is the seat of the Provincial Government, and is situated at a place formerly called St. Ann's, having been settled since 1785. Here is the residence of the Lieut. Governor, and the Legislature holds its sittings here. It contains a Province-hall, a college that has been liberally endowed by the Province, the several public offices, a collegiate, Madras and other schools, a Baptist seminary for the education of youth, of all denominations, an Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, Wesleyan, Baptist and Roman Catholic Chapels. The second of these has been recently enlarged, as has the Wesleyan Chapel; the two last have been erected during the past year, and are highly ornamental to the place. At the upper end of the town, stands the Government-house, with extensive grounds around it, and commanding a delightful view of the River, on the banks of which it is situated. A Reading Room has also lately been established; and there is a well selected Public Library. There are also three Banks and an Alms-house. A regiment of Foot and detachment of Royal Artillery are usually quartered here, which contribute in a great measure to relieve the monotony of the place. A branch of the Commissariat is also stationed here; and Fredericton, having recently been made military head-quarters for the lower Provinces, the other public departments connected with it, will probably be removed from Halifax, as soon as preparations for their reception can be completed. This measure it is un-

derstood, His Excellency Sir John Harvey has long strenuo
ly recommended; but which was not determined upon, u
Sir Colin Campbell quitted the command, during the last
tumn. For the following notice of this place I am indebte
the author of a work, called *Notitia of New Brunswick*, wh
was published in 1838; and contains much statistic and ot
valuable information.

"Fredericton was founded by Governor Carleton shortly a
the separation of the Province from Nova Scotia, its cen
situation having pointed it out as the most eligible place for
seat of government. The wisdom of this selection will be
dent to any person acquainted with the Province, and with
adjoining colonies. From this place, as from a centre, ro
diverge to the different parts of the Province, which are
easier access from Fredericton than from any other point wh
ever—the principal places, such as St. Andrews, St. Jo
Fort Cumberland, Chatham, Bathurst, and Madawaska, ly
in a broken circle around it.

"As a military position it is unequalled, as from the co
guity of the different important parts of the Province, t
could be sooner succoured from this place than any other
It also forms a connecting link between the Atlantic colo
and Canada; and is a safe and convenient place for form
magazines, and equipping troops on their route from the s
board to Quebec. The importance of this place for those p
poses was well realised during the last war, and should not s
be lost sight of. The River St. John seems to have been
old and usual route of the French and Indians in passing fr
Canada to Nova Scotia and New England, long before N
Brunswick was settled; and Fredericton and the villages n
it, no doubt, were among the principal Indian stations, l
before the country was known to the French and Engli
According to Douglas, this was the most direct route from N
England to Canada, and was taken by Col. Livingstone
the Baron Castine in the year 1710, when they went in gr
haste to acquaint the Governor General that Acadia had fal
into the hands of the British.

"The natural advantages Fredericton possesses from its central position become every year more apparent, and it is only to be wished that the time is not far distant, when her inhabitants will avail themselves of those facilities afforded by the proximity of water power, to establish manufactories and machinery. Indeed, a spirit of enterprise appears to be rapidly spreading in that town, which cannot fail, if properly directed, to produce the most beneficial results."

Thus eligibly situated, it certainly is to be regretted that it is not more distinguished for enterprise, and that it is destitute of those useful institutions which exercise so beneficial an effect upon society, and without which, its members must be deficient of that intelligence and liberality that characterise the present age; but which are almost invariably the result of intellectual improvement. It is also a misfortune for the place that efforts are not made, to arrest a larger portion of the trade of the upper part of the Province on its way to St. John. For the merchants generally speaking, procure their supplies of British, West India, and other goods from the city; and as steamboats ply twice a-day between that place and Fredericton, a distance of about seventy-five miles by the river route, persons of stated incomes and others who can afford it, procure the principal part of their supplies and clothing from Halifax, that city, and even from England and the United States.

Although there is abundance of cultivated and excellent land in the neighbourhood of the town, and settlements are springing up continually at no great distance, above and around it, yet the supplies of garden stuff and other vegetables is extremely limited; and owing to this cause and the truck and barter system, against which public opinion should be arrayed, the price demanded for all the necessaries of life is extravagantly high for an inland country, and flour, meal and salted provisions are brought up from St. John, during the summer; while such is the neglected state of agriculture, and so inferior is the mode of husbandry throughout the Province, that large quantities of oats are imported from Europe, although they may be sown here without the risk of failure. Owing to the lumbering pursuits in which the people on this River as well as elsewhere

have engaged, and to which toilsome and semi-savage l they are unaccountably prone, a large amount of property under mortgage to the supplying merchants, who have to cure themselves in this way for provisions and other artic advanced, to enable parties to pursue an occupation attend with very great risk.—And as from various causes, individu who are not involved, have farms to dispose of, emigrants others having capital at command, and being desirous of s tling in the country, can have no difficulty in procuring e gible situations every where in the Province, at a moder price.

The River suddenly turns to the north-west just below Fred ricton; and after passing it in a westerly, resumes a sout western direction, thus forming a segment of a circle, with which on the right bank of the River, the town is situated. At Kingsclear about five or six miles farther up, it abrupt changes to the north-west, and pursues that course for a di tance of sixteen miles through Queensbury and Prince Wi liam to the Nackawick, when another sudden turn takes pla for a short distance, and it again resumes a north-west cour till it reaches Woodstock. As the town projects into the Rive its opposite shores are seen at the termination of the fro street; and in summer time, when the trees are clothed wi their luxuriant foliage, and the graceful elm waves in the breez the scenery around Fredericton is not to be exceeded in beau ty by that of any place that I have seen in these Province Lower Canada or the United States. There are six street running parallel, the front commencing and terminating at th River; and these are intersected by seven others running fro the shore, and crossing at right angles.—They are all of goo width, and two others which cross at either end of the tow are 132 feet wide.

Fredericton is situated on a level plain extending above mile in length, and half-a-mile in the rear. It has evidentl been the bed of a former lake, and was probably laid bare whe the retiring waters of the St. John, made their last abrupt escape and fell to their present ordinary level. The bank of the Rive at this place is about the same height as it is at Maugerville

and excavations below the surface, expose successive deposits of alluvium and sand, placed in distinct and separate layers, similar to those which are to be found in other parts of the banks of the River. In the rear of the town the land ascends, corresponding with the acclivity on the opposite side at a short distance from the River, and which evidently formed an expanse of waters similar to that which formerly existed between the entrance to the Washademoc and the Ocnabog streams, to which I have before alluded. A road leads from the centre of the town out to the Maryland settlement, which is three or four miles back, where there is a small Episcopal Church recently built, and passes on through the Rusagois settlement to the Oromocto; a branch striking off at the residence of John Peabody, Esq. and passing near Hartt's mills, on the north-west branch of that river to the south-west branch, as already stated. There are several fine farms on this line of road; and a numerous population.

CHAPTER VIII.

The present road to St. Andrews, to which I have before alluded, as passing near the Oromocto Lake and Magaguadavic River, commences near the Government House at Fredericton, and turning to the left, passes for a distance of five or six miles through heavy hemlock and spruce land, with some portion of swamp, including in that distance the Hanwell settlement, consisting of perhaps twenty families of hardy, industrious and meritorious natives of the Emerald Isle, unfortunately doomed to spend their strength on a hard and unproductive soil, with plenty of excellent land a few miles farther along the line, yet remaining, and likely long to remain, in a wilderness state. Leaving the Hanwell, the road passes through much good farming land with several patches of swamp and barrens, and

some ranges of "stony ground" until it comes near the E
Lake, where Chassey, an active Canadian and several o
settlers, have for a number of years been located. Here the
is good and productive, and the same good land, broken in s
places as above, continues on each side of the line to the H
vey settlement. This is a settlement composed entirel
English and Scottish emigrants, Borderers, who having b
unfortunate in their bargain with the New Brunswick and N
Scotia Land Company, were under the particular patronag
the government settled there by way of experiment. They
fered severe hardships and privations for a time, both s
carrying heavy loads on their backs a great distance thro
the wilderness; but have now comfortable dwellings,
clearings in the woods, have raised fine crops these two
years, and the neatly thatched "stacks of corn" that abo
in the settlement, remind one of the old country. They
the Hanwell Irishmen are first-rate road makers.

Beyond this settlement there is a beautiful district of ex
lent land, all owned and held in a wilderness state by the p
prietors, until the expenditure of the public money on the ro
and the labours of the poor emigrants shall quadruple its val
when passing near the Oromocto Lake, we come to the s
where Mr. Ensor, an eccentric English gentleman, some ye
since made a clearing and built a house, which have since b
abandoned. From this point to the Magaguadavic, the la
though much of it is pretty good for agricultural purposes,
inferior in quality to that between Ensor's and the Harvey s
tlement. This point is forty-three miles from Fredericton
Here is the Brockway settlement, still in York County, co
taining a house of entertainment, a blacksmith's shop, and
school well attended. From Brockway's to Digdeguash the
are not yet any settlers; there is a fair proportion of good la
but much of it between the two rivers is flat and low, a
unfit for cultivation. Beyond the Digdeguash the ro
passes through two extensive settlements of the Parish
St. Patrick in the County of Charlotte; then crossing t
Waweig, it runs through the settlements in the Parish of S
Andrews, to its termination at the Court House in the town
that name on the Peninsula, at the head of the Inner Bay

Passamaquoddy.—The whole distance being about seventy-seven miles.

From Brockway's to St. Stephens, there is a branch line partly opened. The land between the Digdeguash and Magaguadavic, is very much the same as that through which the St. Andrews line passes; from Digdeguash to Saint Stephen the land is much better, and mostly owned by individuals. By this line, St. Stephen will be brought within sixty-five miles of Fredericton, the road will be very level; and before many years, will be easily travelled in a day. The whole distance to St. Andrews is now open, and prepared for winter travelling; more than two-thirds of which is turnpiked. And in pursuance of a recommendation from the Legislature, the land in this line of road which remained ungranted, has been laid off in 100-acre lots for actual settlement. It is to be hoped that some farther Legislative enactment will shortly pass, which either by imposing a tax on wilderness land, or in some other way, will break up the shameful monopoly which at present exists in this and the neigbouring Province, whereby the finest portion of the country is held by individuals who will not improve it.

The main road from Fredericton to Woodstock, for eighteen miles is on the right bank of the river, and is quite level for the first five miles after leaving Fredericton, when it ascends, and proceeds along an elevated tract of country, passing several excellent farms, and a large body of intervale and islands of that description, which for a considerable distance are concealed from the sight of the traveller, until at length Sugar Island and others at Keswick Creek, open upon his view, and present a panorama which for richness and beauty is not to be exceeded in the Province. The land over which the road extends is of considerable altitude; and underneath one's feet as it were, are spread out the beautiful and level country, at the entrance of the valley of the Keswick, while the Ridge of that name, in the rear of the Bluff facing the River, extends away on his left, until it is lost in the distant forest that bounds the horizon beyond it.

It was here, during my tour in 1837, that I first observed

the deep ochry tint of the clay, which is met with parti
throughout the Province; but no where else of so dark a co
In fact, it is a deep red: and has evidently been brought th
during some deluge that swept over the country; as it is fo
only on the summits of the hills, but rarely in the vallies,
that at no depth. And where the road has been cut down a
feet, you meet with a light colored and friable clay, quite
tinct from the superincumbent stratum.

Opposite Kiswick Bluff, there is a large body of intervale
the right bank of the River, which has been produced by so
counter current, when it was at a higher level than it is
present, similar to that which deposited the strata, upon wh
Fredericton is built. Here are several fine farms formin
settlement that is called French village. A few miles bey
it, there is an Indian village, consisting of houses built for
Aborigines of the country, and which they inhabit; still reta
ing however, their native wild and untameable, yet inoffens
disposition. There has been considerable improvement m
on this line of road, during the last two years, with a view
confine the post communication to Woodstock on this side
River; but from just beyond the French village, it pas
through much poor land: that which is not occupied posse
ing little inducement for settlers, until it reaches Long's, s
teen miles from town, where at present the road crosses a
pid and dangerous ferry, and is carried along through Quee
bury and Southampton, on the opposite side of the St. John
Woodstock.

Two steamboats until the present summer, have plied reg
larly between Fredericton and St. John, leaving that pla
and Indian Town every day, at seven o'clock in the mornin
and arriving at St. John between three and four, and at Fr
dericton about four in the afternoon, when not impeded by th
stream, which runs with much velocity when the River is at
height in the spring and autumn. The fare in these boats
very reasonable, being ten shillings in the cabin, and half pri
forward: and in proportion when passengers embark on boa
on their way up or down, with a reasonable charge for break
fast and dinner. The night boats are also a great convenienc

one leaving Indian Town and Fredericton every evening at six o'clock, and arriving at their destination early on the following morning; but from the circumstance of persons continually coming on board and leaving them on their passage, and the constant conversation that is going on all night, but little refreshing sleep can be obtained. If the tide answers in the morning when the boat arrives at Indian Town, she frequently proceeds through "the Falls" to take in freight at the city; which is quite an exhilirating passage, the tide rushing out with considerable velocity, and requiring several persons at the wheel to make the flying vessel answer her helm. I would advise persons however who are not pressed for time, to take passage in the day-boats, by which means they will enjoy a view of the scenery of the St. John, which it is admitted by all travellers, is not to be exceeded by any thing of the kind in Europe or America.

In 1837, in consequence of encouragement offered by the Legislature, a steamboat was despatched from Fredericton, and reached Woodstock, sixty miles above it; but owing to the obstructions at the Maductic rapids, which might be easily overcome by diverting the channel of the River at that point, and the want of public support, the project was abandoned; and supplies of provisions and British West India goods, continue to be carried up in tow-boats, and are frequently poled up by the French people in their canoes to the foot of the Grand Falls, where they are carried over a short portage, and again forced up against the stream to Madawaska, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles above Fredericton.

This is but a meagre, although a true account of the steam communication, on a river not to be surpassed for beauty of scenery or fertility of soil and adaptation for agricultural improvement by any place in America; and nothing can more forcibly demonstrate that the energies of the people of this Province have been directed in a wrong channel, than the circumstance, that but one or two solitary day-boats, can with difficulty be supported, and the same number of night-boats find employment: and these only on the first seventy or eighty miles of a River, nearly four hundred in extent; and that those

who inhabit the luxuriant districts on its shores, are in a measure indebted to other countries for the very bread the and clothes that cover them; instead of having abundan surplus produce, with which to supply the commercial m polis on the sea-board, that contains a population of n twenty thousand souls, but who have to look to the neigh ing Province, to Europe and the United States, for that su of provisions, which with proper management, skill and in try, might be raised within the colony itself.

Before quitting this part of my subject, I would call p attention to the rapid communication, which exists in the mer, and probably will continue during every future wi between Fredericton and Halifax, the capital of the Provin Nova Scotia, where the steam-boats from England will a every fortnight, conveying Her Majesty's mails. By lea Fredericton in the morning's boat, a passenger may arri St. John early in the afternoon, and after spending thre four hours or more there, can embark on board another ste for Windsor, forty-five miles from Halifax and a hundred St. John; and aided by the rapid tide of the Bay of Fu will reach that place in time to take the Coach for Halifax, arrive there before dinner. He may thus in fact brea one day at Fredericton, and dine on the following at Hal without any other fatigue than that which will be caused ride of forty-five miles over a comparatively level road Windsor to Halifax.

With reference to Fredericton, which has been for some the extreme point to which steam-navigation has advan when we consider that it is a place where the principal pu offices are situated, the heads of departments reside, an surrounded by a well settled country, it is natural to infer it is one of much importance, and that here would be emp ment for a considerable number of persons of various suits. By a return made during the last year, it appears there is a population in the parish alone, amounting to thousand souls. As the object I have in view is to point places where the man of property may invest his capital in purchase of lands, the mechanic and labourer find employm

and the emigrant a settlement, it will be proper that I should state with candour any difficulties that exist here.

As to servants then, a class of persons upon whom the domestic order and comfort of a family mainly depend, those of a good description are much wanted; but it is in vain to expect them, in the absence of those wholesome laws and regulations that prevail in the mother country. At present domestics are hired by the month, without any regard to character or qualifications, merely to meet the exigencies of the moment; and the result is, a succession of changes is continually taking place, and complaint is every where the order of the day. As to labouring men and mechanics, the wages they obtain is high: but the mode of payment,—chiefly out of the shop, reduces it probably to its proper level; although it acts unjustly upon those who are not disposed, or are not so situated, as to pay in this way. The result is, that great difficulty exists in having work of any kind completed promptly; and in this respect, as well as others, Fredericton exhibits a state of society not to be equalled in North America.—Employers complaining of those whom they employ; and others who are employed, being dissatisfied with their employment. A remedy for all this is to be found only in a resort to cash-payments. When persons are hired, they should be paid for their labour in cash, and allowed to purchase what articles they want, where that can be done to the best advantage. If those who live in the neighbourhood of the place have any debts to pay or agricultural produce to dispose of, instead of as at present carrying it to a shop where they are indebted, or where an apparently high price is given, payment being made in goods at an advanced rate to meet it: this should be carried to a public market, and there sold upon the best terms; and the party should pay his debts in money, and make his purchases in the same way.

Were this healthy state of business to prevail, much of the present cause of complaint would vanish,—competition would be introduced, and the exorbitant rate of living must be materially reduced. From its situation, Fredericton ought to be a place of good business, and should be abundantly supplied with provisions; but at present the former is confined to a retail

trade, and advances to lumbering parties; while the pla
very irregularly supplied with fresh provisions. And alth
there is a large market-house here, yet there is but one but
in it, and with two or three bakers in the town, the inhabit
are perfectly unacquainted with the luxury of hot rolls in
morning, unless they bake them in their own families. T
is besides a sort of nonchalence pervading the labouring c
es of society here, that is quite novel and unpleasant to t
who have enjoyed the benefit of conventional regulations,
abound in the mother country, the United States, and o
parts of the British possessions in this hemisphere. As resp
the man of property however, he can obtain land under c
vation in the neighbourhood of Fredericton at a cheap rate,
can have the advantage of good society, and excellent mean
educating the juvenile branches of his family.

CHAPTER IX.

Opposite Fredericton are two rivers; that at the lower p
of the town is called the Nashwaak, flowing from the nor
ward, for a distance of about twenty miles, when it turns
the northward and westward, and ultimately heads beyo
Woodstock, about seventy miles above Fredericton: and t
other, the Nashwasis, emptying from the northward; and mu
inferior in extent and importance. At the ferry opposite t
church, which by some strange anomaly belongs to the c
lege, a road crosses to the rear, and passes at a short distan
from the margin of the Nashwaak, through a fine farming cou
try for sixteen or eighteen miles on its right bank; the fi
eight or ten of which have been but partially improved. Thr
or four miles from Fredericton, there is a large mill establis
ment, that was erected by Messrs. Blake, but which li
all other public concerns of the kind, has proved a decid

failure. The banks near this part of the river for some distance are steep, and the stream itself is shallow and obstructed by a dam, that has been erected near the mills. At a short distance above this, on the left bank, a fine body of intervale commences, although there is a considerable quantity near its mouth: five miles from which is a most delightful spot, called Peters' Island, at the entrance of the Pennyock, which empties from the eastward. Twelve miles from Fredericton, the intervale appears on both sides, expanding to a considerable extent resembling a large lake, and bounded by steep and elevated shores, similar to those which present themselves every where throughout the Province, under similar circumstances. Another road from opposite Fredericton strikes the Nashwaak at a considerable distance above this place; but a branch diverges from it, and comes out lower down near Brown's and Millar's, two excellent houses of entertainment, twelve miles from town. These low beds of intervale continue for some miles, and nothing can be more delightful than the scenery on this beautiful river; and one of the finest views I have any where met with is from a hill beyond the Methodist meeting-ing house, near the residence of Patrick Campbell, Esq. looking down the Nashwaak. The beauty and fertility of these beds of intervale, cannot be rightly estimated by the traveller as he passes along the main road: to appreciate them fully he must leave it, and penetrate their cultivated fields, waiving with the grain of autumn, or bending beneath the luxurisnt harvest, which is about yielding to the reaper's sickle.

About eighteen miles from Frederictan the road to Miramichi, turns off to the right, and ascending a steep hill, pursues its course over a dreary portage of some twelve or fifteen miles in extent, until it arrives within four or five miles of Boisetown situated on the South-west Miramichi about seventy miles from Chatham, and forty from Fredericton. There is a fertile tract of country, sufficient for at least two or three hundred families, on the eastern side of the Nashwaak, back from the river, lying between the Pennyock and McLeod's at the entrance of the Portage. And a Resolution of the Assembly has recently passed, authorising the exploring a road through it, and the laying out 100-acre lots on each side.

Several officers and men of the gallant 42d Regt. forme received lands on the Nashwaak; some few of whom still main; but the lands have generally descended to their childr These lots were unfortunately laid out with a very nari front; and in this way the parties who received them, w much cramped in the means of obtaining a livelihood. Ab fifteen miles from Fredericton, the Tay Creek intersects Nashwaak from the westward, and five or six miles from mouth, it forms the North and South Branches; at the h of which are the Cardigan and Tay settlements. On this Cr there is a considerable bed of coal, of an excellent quality; which belongs to the Land Company who have a grant of chief part of the lands in this vicinity. From this bed Fred icton might easily be supplied with this almost indispensal article of fuel, at a moderate rate; and which at present to be brought from beyond the Atlantic or the Island of Ca Breton. About twenty-two miles from its mouth, the Na waak River turns to the left and passes through the village Stanley, of which notice will be taken hereafter, and exten within a short distance of the source of the Shiktahauk, th empties into the St. John above Woodstock.

Between the mouth of the Nashwaak and that of the Nas wasis, or Little Nashwaak,—the termination asis in the Indi dialect meaning little—is about two miles; along which a ro passes, parallel with the margin of the River. In front of whi during the summer, a number of Indian families generally e camp. These unfortunate people have greatly degenerate and are fast becoming extinct; but not from any ill-usage want of kindness and consideration on the part of their mo civilized brethren. They are every where in these Province on the most friendly terms with the white inhabitants, who a ways accost them with the term "Brother" or "Sister," an perform towards them many acts of unobtrusive charity. The are a harmless people, much attached to the British govern ment and the inhabitants of these Provinces; and an indivi dual may confidently trust himself to the care and attend ance of his Indian guide, penetrate with him the most remot and almost impervious forest, and rest secure in his integrit

and knowledge of the country which he may be traversing. Various attempts have been made to induce these people to adopt the modes and habits of cultivated humanity; but content with the freedom they have hitherto enjoyed, they roam through the country at pleasure. Sitting down near some favorite hunting ground or fishing stream, on the margin of a lake, or in some dense forest sheltered from the wintry blast, they there satisfy the wants of nature, which are few; and remove when tired of the monotony of the place, on the appearance of warmer weather, or the approaching scarcity of food. Thus living a life of seclusion and independence, they care not for events that are happening around:

> "Enough for them, in ignorance bred,
> Night yields to morn, and sun to rain;
> That Nature's pulse in Winter dead,
> By Spring rekindled throbs again."

CHAPTER X.

The Nashwasis is a small stream, extending as has already been stated, in a northerly direction. It enters the St. John opposite the Government House at Fredericton. Near its mouth is a large brewery which was erected about four years since by some English capitalists, but which proved a failure; and has ceased operations for some time. This river runs in a northerly course for six miles, and then branches off in easterly and westerly directions for a distance of nine miles farther. There is considerable intervale below and about the Forks, where it is thickly settled.—The land is good however farther up. At a mile from the mouth of the Nashwasis, there is a grist, saw and fulling mill, and a carding machine; and another saw-mill at the Forks. The vacant land in the vicinity of this river, belongs to the Land Company; but farms can

be obtained without difficulty by persons who are desirous purchasing either cleared or unimproved. There is a school this settlement, and others in those of the Cardigan and T Creek. The Royal Road crosses the eastern branch of t Nashwasis, half a mile from its junction with the main strean and the Cardigan settlement to which it leads, commences abo eight miles from this point, extending for a distance of sixte or seventeen miles until it reaches the Tay settlement, whi continues about eight miles farther, the two embracing prob bly twenty-five miles. The lots are laid off in the Cardig settlement in two tiers, and are partially settled in the secon to the westward of which is the Bird settlement, four mil from Cardigan, near where the Tay Creek heads. On th west branch of the Nashwasis, is what is called the King se tlement, consisting of fifteen or twenty families.

The Cardigan settlement is well peopled, principally by body of persons from Wales. At this place the Rev. D Jacobs, Principal of King's College, has a country residence to which he retires when his duties and avocations at the Co lege permit; and where he is the officiating clergyman. Car digan lies in the heart of the territory purchased by the Lan Company; but over which they exercise no jurisdiction or con troul, having been previously granted to the individuals wh settled it. The Royal Road of which I have spoken was com menced a few years since, extending when completed, in a di rect line to the Grand Falls, and shortening the distance con siderably. But the line was injudiciously laid out at first; and although there is doubtless considerable quantities of good land in its vicinity and fronting upon it, and it passes through an ex tent of country in many places fit for settlement, yet there seems to be no disposition on the part of the public, to take up land in that quarter.

Eight miles from the commencement of this road, and near the Cardigan settlement, that to Stanley diverges to the right and proceeds to that village, a distance of sixteen miles, crossing the branches of the Nashwasis and Tay Creek, and running parallel with the road through Cardigan, about three miles from it; and about the same distance from the main

Nashwaak road. I have been favoured by Lt. Col. Hayne Commissioner of the Company, with the following sketch of the Stanley settlement, and the proceedings of the Land Company already referred to; and to which an extensive tract of country in this district belongs, consisting of upwards of half a million of acres.

"The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, purchased from the crown, a tract of land containing about 550,000 acres eligibly situated in the County of York, Province of New Brunswick, and lying for the most part between the Rivers St. John and the South West Branch of the Miramichi.—The Company commenced their operations by opening a road, from a point on the Royal Road situated about eight miles from Fredericton, which was extended to Stanley, the present seat of the Company's business, which is 24 miles from Fredericton. Stanley is situated on the banks of the Nashwaak River, which is navigable for canoes throughout the year, and for batteaux and light scows during four or five weeks in the Spring. Here there are extensive and well constructed saw, grist and oatmills, a church and a school-house, and two good taverns for the accommodation of travellers. Independent of the Company's officers who reside here, there are several carpenters, masons and blacksmiths, and some other tradesmen; the land in the immediate neigbourhood of this place is excellent." To this fact I can add my testimony, having had an opportunity of visiting the settlement, when some of the settlers had not been three years in the country; and they were already in comfortable circumstances, raising large quantities of oats, grain and potatoes, and their premises presenting every where the neat and tidy appearance, for which the cottagers of England are distinguished.

"The Company continued their road from Stanley for about seventeen miles in a northerly direction, until it struck the South West Miramichi, nearly opposite to which is situate the embryo town of Campbell, which at present consists of a few unoccupied houses, a good saw mill in full operation, a blacksmith's shop, and two or three good dwelling houses, in

which the men engaged in the mill reside. There are sor excellent old farms on each side of the mill property, which w purchased from the Hon. J. Cunard; there is a good deal cleared land on the south side of the river, which is occ pied by Emigrants who are doing well; and a very tolerab road leading from "the mill" to a ferry opposite Boisetown, distance of about five miles; on which road and on the banks the river there are some thriving settlers, as is also the ca above Campbell. The road from Stanley to Campbell, althou well bridged and passing generally speaking, through lan well adapted for settlement, is only occupied as far as t Cross Creek, four miles from Stanley; the road beyond whi place is scarcely passable in the summer, owing to its bei thickly covered with underbrush. From Stanley towar Fredericton the road is closely settled for the first three mile and then only an occasional occupant is seen for the next fiv the remaining eight miles to the Royal Road is tenantless present; but there is every prospect of two or three famili establishing themselves on this portion of the road early ne Spring."

The Company were very unfortunate in its selection of se tlers, having brought them from the Isle of Sky. These wer chiefly fishermen, totally unacquainted with farming operations who soon became dissatisfied, and ultimately left this Provinc for the Canadas and Prince Edward Island, where they ha friends or relations; their passage to those places being de frayed by the Company. The lands that they occupied, an which are 100-acre lots, are now for sale at a reasonable rate for actual settlement.

There is a road from Stanley to J. M'Laggin's lot on th Nashwaak, which passes through a large tract, containing clearance of 150 acres of excellent land which is leased to th Messrs. Blake; on the expiration of which it will be sold i lots of a hundred or two hundred acres; and each lot will hav a portion of cleared land attached to it. There is also a toler ably good bye-road, upon which aid is at present voted by th Legislature, that leads from Stanley to the Tay settlement and which passes through land of an excellent quality, tha

is not to be surpassed I understand, in the Province. There are besides, two lines of road, to which Col. Hayne alludes; which as they would connect Fredericton with the more northern portions of the country, by a more direct and short route, than that at present pursued, I shall give in that gentleman's own words; to whom the inhabitants of that distant and valuable part of the Province, will doubtless feel grateful, for the interest he evidently feels in their welfare.

"There is another distant section of the Province," says Col. Hayne, "the growing and manifest importance of which, renders it, I humbly conceive, essential (since it is easy of execution) that it be connected with the Seat of Government by a much shorter route.—I allude to Campbelltown on the Restigouche. The distance from Fredericton to that place by the present mail road, is 247 miles; that by which I propose to connect those two places, is only about 135, forty-two of which, viz. from Fredericton to Campbell on the South West Miramichie, is at present partially opened. I learn too, from Indians and others who have traversed the country, that altho' intersected by streams, it offers nothing approachable to a difficulty in execution."

It would seem that the Land Company were induced to believe, that this line of road would be opened by the Province, and in this expectation, made clearances; on several of which log huts were built, as a cover for the settlers; and they are willing at present to make great sacrifices in the sale of lands, if steady and industrious families should be found to occupy them. Col. Hayne also states, that the distance from Fredericton to Bathurst by the present route is 159 miles, while one via Stanley would be 117. The road from Woodstock also to that place, which at present is 223 miles, would thus be reduced to 131; which in a military point of view at least, is worthy of consideration. And altho' in making these statements, Col. Hayne vere laudably takes into account the interests of the Company, with which he is associated, and who have expended £100,000 in carrying into effect their plans; yet his suggestions are evidently beneficial to the Province at large.

In concluding these remarks as respects the Land Compa it may be as well to state, that with reference to the lands the vicinity of the Stanley settlement, they will dispose of th that are vacant on the road leading to Fredericton, consist of 100-acre lots, including log-houses and cleared land, from three shillings and six-pence to six shillings per acre, cording to the quality of the soil; which is less than the fi cost of the houses alone. The lots between Stanley and Can bell, where the land is better, are offered at from five to shillings. J. V. Thurgar, Esq. is the Company's agent St. John; from whom, or upon application to Mr. Wedd burn, the Emigrant Agent in that city, persons may obt farther information.

It is very desirable however, that some prompt measu should be adopted, for throwing open this fine tract of count for settlement. The Company have expended a large sum money, very improvidently it is true: and therefore natura feel reluctant to make other advances. But the settlement their lands may be effected without that; and I am satisfie it was the aid which they promised and afforded, that militat against the interests of the settlers who were at first sent ou and who placed undue dependance upon the support whi they thus obtained; instead of relying as is elsewhere the cas upon their own exertions, and that of their families. If t Company therefore, lay the best land in their territory out blocks, with adequate lines of road, to be subsequently ope ed by the settlers, to whom payment shall be made for th work they may perform; and in the mean time if they woul dispose of every alternate 100-acre lot, fronting on each sid of such intended road, at a cheap rate,—say the first cost t themselves, which was 2s. 3d. sterling an acre; the interme diate lots as the country becomes settled and improved, woul encrease in value: and in a few years command a remunere ting price.

CHAPTER XI.

To return to the River road. Passing from the mouth of the Nashwaak to that of the Nashwasis, where it crosses a brdge; it pursues its course at no great distance from the St. John, through the Parish of Douglas, which lies between this point and the Keswick; and where are a number of fine farms on each side of the road. An improvement however has recently been made on this line.—About three miles from the ferry opposite Fredericton, it has been made to turn to the left and continue near the River, instead of passing in the rear and over a rough and hilly country; and for a distance of five miles with one exception, is almost a perfect level: rendering it a pleasant drive from Fredericton, and commanding a most delightful view of the St. John. This line joins the old one near the mouth of Keswick Creek: where another branches off, and passes by, a circuitous route, through the valley in which it flows; while the first crosses the Creek, and continuing on to the Ridge, over which it passes thro' a well settled country; descends at its termination, and again meets the branch that has come thro' the valley; and continues its course, until it intersects the present post road, on the left branch of the River at Queensbury.

It is nine miles from Fredericton, where the Keswick Creek empties into the St. John. This has evidently been at some time a wide and extensive river, the opposite shore of which is plainly discernable from the Ridge, an elevated tract of country, lying about a mile and a-half in the rear of Keswick Bluff, opposite the French village on the St. John, to which allusion has been made in a former chapter. This Creek extends about forty miles in a west-north-west direction, for which distance it is navigable for canoes, during the spring and autumn. It heads near the sources of the Nackawickak and the Nashwaak, and is settled for twenty miles above its junction with the River St. John. There are large bodies of intervale on both sides of the Creek; and probably a hundred fine farms, with a

numerous population. There are two churches in this distr and also two places of worship on Keswick Ridge, of whic shall presently speak. This is a fine farming country, an well adapted to pasturage or raising grain. It was subject former years to early frosts; but as the Province becor cleared, they are less frequent. During the past year, la quantities of excellent grain have been raised in the vicinity the Keswick; one individual alone having obtained a hund bushels, from five of seed.

Keswick Ridge commences at the Cross Roads, as they called; and runs in a north-west direction. It is five miles length and one and a half wide; lying between Keswick Cre and the Scotch settlement. The ridge is an elevated distri and is composed of good land, well adapted for the cultivati of fruit trees. There are a number of good farms on t Ridge, and two places of worship—an independent meetin house, with a resident minister of that denomination, and methodist chapel: in which a minister of that persuasion o ciates once in a fortnight. There are two good schools on t Ridge, and others in various parts of this interesting portion the Province.

Three miles from the mouth of the Creek, and at the upp extremity of the Bluff, the Mactuquak empties into the St. Joh and extends twenty miles in a north-westerly direction, term nating near the Scotch Lake, which discharges into the Littl Mactuquak. Around this lake which is a mile and a half i length, there are twelve or fourteen farms. On the Mactu quak, there is a mill establishment, called Jouett's mills twelve miles from Fredericton; to which and the Scotch set tlement the road already alluded to extends, passing to th rear of Cliffs and Curry's, and joining the main road as befor stated, near Parents' at Queensbury. This road has bee much neglected, owing to the inhabitants disagreeing as to th line; but it is very desirable it should be put in good condi tion, as by crossing the Ferry at Fredericton, a very fatiguing ride on the west side of the River, and the dangerous Ferry at Long's, may be avoided. About three miles from the lake is the Scotch settlement, consisting of at least twenty

families. The land is good in this district, but is chiefly owned by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. The Mactuquak, except in very dry times, may be navigated by canoes to Jouett's mills, up to which it is settled; and at about seven or eight miles from its mouth it branches off into two separate streams, which pass through land of an inferior quality.

CHAPTER XII.

About twenty miles above Fredericton on the western side of the River, and a short distance above Long's commences the Parish of Prince William, near which place a small stream falls into the St. John called Kelly's Creek. As the land near this stream is not favourable for agriculture, and it is not navigable for canoes, it is unnecessary to bestow upon it any very minute description. About a mile from this, Garden's stream falls into the St. John, at the mouth of which is a saw and grist mill. Three miles farther up it there is another, near which is some good land; and a few persons have commenced a settlement.—There is however but little ungranted land in this neighbourhood. Four miles from this Creek another small stream falls into the St. John, called Joslin's Creek, at the mouth of which stand a saw and flour mills, and a carding machine; and a mile up it, there is another at the outlet of a small lake, that is fed by brooks which is the principal source of this stream. There are other small streams in the neighbourhood, upon which there are mills; but which it is unnecessary to enumerate.

About twenty-four miles from Fredericton, the Pokiock River rises near the Magaguadavic Lake, between which there is a

portage, and runs nearly parallel with the St. John, at a
tance of four or five miles, in a north-west direction; and f
into the main River, thirty-six miles from Fredericton. Th
is no intervale on this river, but much heath and low land a
the margin. The upland is of a mixed character, having p
and spruce on it; the land in the rear is chiefly ungranted,
cept that which is reserved for timber lands, such as the gr
Prince William Reserve. There is a handsome fall of wa
near the mouth; I passed it once on a raft early in the aft
noon of a beautiful day in July; and it would be difficult
conceive any thing more splendid than the view this fall p
sented, when reflected upon by the declining sun. The scen
around and below the mouth of the Pokiock, when viewed fr
the River, presents one of those charming landscapes so f
quently to be met with on the St. John. Above these falls t
stream is navigable for canoes, and it abounds with eels, ch
and trout.

At Lake George, which is one of the sources of this Riv
there is an extensive settlement of that name, which conta
two saw, and a flour and oat mill. Between Lake George a
the front tiers of lots, there is another settlement, called t
Pokiock settlement; in the rear of that lake, is another call
the Magundy settlement; and six or seven miles from this
a fourth, named the Magaguadavic; thus forming almost o
continuous settlement for nearly twenty miles. There is co
siderable cleared land in these places, and large quantities
grain are raised; although it is better fitted for pasture th
tillage. In each of these settlements, except the latter, the
is a school, but no place of public worship. The land in th
direction is chiefly granted, and is not very eligible for pu
chasers. Near the River in this Parish, there are two plac
of public worship, an Episcopal church and Baptist meetin
house, and another on the opposite side of the River in Queen
bury; while the neighborhood is well supplied with schoo
The land in front is all taken up.

The Shugomock discharges its waters into the St. John fro
the westward, five or six miles above the Pokiock; and is fro
a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet wide. This river has it

origin near the Chiputnecticook, a branch of the Scoodic River, at the Palfrey mountains, which separate those rivers. There is a road nearly completed leading from Oak Bay, in the County of Charlotte to the mouth of Eel River, about ten miles below Woodstock, where it joins the new road between that place and Fredericton. The land back from the margin of the Shugomock both above and below it is good: but there are several lakes and much low land; and like the Pokiock it is navigable for canoes, commencing at a short distance from its mouth.—There are much the same description of fish in both rivers. There is no cleared land on the Shugomock, except on the front lots, where there are several mills. A considerable proportion of the land in this vicinity is granted; but there is a fine tract of country between the Shugomock and Eel River, where the Howard settlement is situated, containing from thirty to forty families, composed of people from the old country and natives of the Province. This runs in a southerly direction from the St. John; and just below it are the Meductic Falls as they are called, to which allusion has been made as obstructing the passage of the steamer to Woodstock in 1837, but which I repeat, may be obviated at no great expense, by cutting a short canal to avoid them.

On the margin of the St. John, between the Shugomock and Eel River, there are extensive tracts of intervale; a very fine body of which, is to be found in the neighbourhood of what is termed the Dow settlement, about three miles below the latter stream; and at Jones' immediately opposite Eel River, there is one of the finest farms in the country. I here met with the first instance of those distinct beds of intervale, so common on the margin of the upper part of the St. John, forming terraces one above the other, at the height probably of from eight to ten feet; and deposited during different temporary elevations of the River.

Eel River is longer than either of those just alluded to, although they are by no means insignificant streams. It heads near the Cheputnecticook, at no great distance from the Monument, whence the present but I trust temporary boundary line, runs due North to Mars Hill. There is a portage between the

lakes, at the head of both these rivers, at a distance of fr
twenty-five to thirty miles from its mouth. There is no int
vale on this river, but the upland is good and fit for settlemer
and canoes may navigate up to the Falls, when the water
high. A bridge has been recently erected across the mouth
this river, which was very much wanted, as previously foot pa
sengers found it difficult to cross, there being no house near
particularly on the lower side.—Fish are scarce in Eel Riv
Four miles back from the St. John, and at a distance of t
miles from this stream, an Irish settlement has been forme
that lies between this river and Richmond, which is situat
between Woodstock and the American post at Houlton,
rather may be considered a branch of that settlement. T
land in this neighbourhood where it is good is pretty well settl

But we must retrace our steps, and examine the left bank
the St. John; commencing with the Nakawickak Creek, whi
empties opposite a sudden turn in the River, about thir
five miles from Fredericton; and intersects it on its easte
side. The gorge is very wide at its junction with the St. Joh
and carries its width up to the Forks, a distance of six or sev
miles from its outlet. The Nackawickak has four branche
the North-west and Little North-west—the North-east a
Little North-east. The principal North-east branch runs to t
east of the Caverhill settlement, about five miles from the ma
road; the Little North-west runs parallel with the St. Joh
after it resumes its usual course. The Big North-west is t
centre branch, and heads near the source of the Pekagomi
a river emptying into the St. John from the eastward abo
Woodstock; where the head-waters of these rivers are divide
There is a small quantity of intervale; and the upland is of
mixed quality—good and bad. The Caverhill settlement ju
alluded to, is of considerable extent; and on some of the far
there are extensive clearings. There are others but partial
cleared that are not settled, and which might be purchase
The wilderness land lying from north-west, easterly round
the south-east belongs to the Land Company; the upper corn
of their grant striking the cleared land in the rear of the Nack
wickak, about forty-three miles from Fredericton, and nine
ten miles from the South-west Miramichi, crossing the form

river. There is a valuable tract of wilderness land containing about 1500 acres, belonging to the Company, situated two miles to the northward of the Caverhill settlement; which I understand from Col. Hayne is not surpassed by any upland soil in the Province. Canoes may proceed at certain seasons five or six miles up the Nackawickak; but the navigation is difficult, and supplies for lumbering parties have to be carried across different portages. There is a settlement at present forming about four miles from the bridge at the mouth of this river; and to reach it the settlers have at present to travel twelve miles, the cross-road coming out to the river eight miles higher up. Were a road cut from this bridge, extending in the rear of the River lots, till it struck the Newburg settlement, near the Pekagomic, a distance of sixteen miles, it would pass through a tract of excellent land that has not yet been granted to any extent, and would not only afford an excellent location for emigrants, and others, but would cross the heads of several streams, and pass through a comparatively level country.

There is another creek in the vicinity of the Nackawickak, called the Koack, which has three branches: one of which issues from a lake two miles distant from the St. John; the other two cross the road leading to the Caverhill settlement. There are small spots of intervale in several parts of the Nackawickak, but which are of no importance; and if any opinion can be formed of the land in the neighbourhood, from what is to be seen on the post-road, it must be of an inferior description.

The country near the River on the east side, becomes more level from the Nackawickak to Woodstock, and is more free from those boulders of granite, that are to be found about Queensbury; large numbers of which are to be met with on the road in that neighbourhood. There are also several Islands between the ferry and this point, among others Bear Island, and a valuable property of this description belonging to the late Peter Fraser, Esq. which is at present advertised for sale. The St. John as has been already stated, here makes a sudden detour forming nearly a half circle,—the other extreme of which is at the mouth of the Meduxnikik, which intersects the River at Woodstock, the shire-town of the County of Carleton. In the

area thus formed, lies the Parish of Southampton. The country is well settled along this line of road; and there are a number of neat country residences near the road by which the traveller approaches the village of Woodstock. About five miles below the ferry is Gibson's mill establishment. The land in this part of the Province, is most productive on both sides of the St. John; and with very little application, would become a good agricultural district.

CHAPTER XIII.

Four miles below Woodstock, there is a ferry; the land on the eastern margin of the River here being more elevated, and the shore remarkably bold. On the western side however it continues its level character; and between the ferry and Woodstock the road passes over a low flat of intervale, and under the second of those natural terraces, which now become more frequent on the St. John. Here also are some very pleasant situations along the road, and others more delightfully situated on the margin of the stream: particularly that of J. A. Bedell, Esq. which commands a fine view of the village of Woodstock, whose residence is so near the St. John, that it is almost reflected from its tranquil and transparent waters. At the lower village of Woodstock, at what is termed the Corner, the road turns off at a right angle, and passing through Richmond, where another crosses it forming what is called Scoth corner, it extends to the American post called Houlton, at a distance of twelve miles, through which one of the branches of the Meduxnikick circulates. This is a pleasant drive, the road being good and tolerably level. The boundary line as at present existing, passing within sight of this place, which is commanded by an elevated ridge called Park's hill.

Woodstock is composed of three villages: one of which I have already mentioned. The next is at the Creek, and is connected with the lower village by a bridge, that crosses the Meduxnikik, and the other is about two miles beyond it, where are the court house and gaol, and the residence of the High Sheriff of the county. At this point the road separates: one branch continuing along the west side of the River, through the Parishes of Wakefield and Wicklow, as far as the Aroostook; the other extending through a very fine settlement called Jacksontown, and ultimately crossing the Big Presq' Isle, at a distance of twenty miles, and then returning to the River by a cross road, which extends on into the disputed territory. At the point where the road intersects the Presq' Isle, there is a tract of most fertile country owned by one individual, and containing as I understand upwards of two thousand acres; which if it were laid off in 100-acre lots and disposed of, would doubtless soon become a thriving settlement. I forded this river during the last autumn, there being no bridge: although that deficiency will soon be remedied, now that this is to become the main post route, and have rarely met with a more lovely spot. The stream, no longer swollen by the floods of spring, glided tranquilly over its pebbled bed, the birds were warbling around, and the foliage of the trees about putting on the splendid dress of autumn peculiar to the forests of America, was rendered still more beautiful by the glowing radiance of a setting sun.

There is a Church and Methodist and Catholic Chapels at Woodstock; and a Presbyterian Church is also in the course of completion. There is a high bank of intervale between the lower corner and the creek, more marked and better defined as respects its elevation and distinct character, than any I met with on the St. John. Near the mouth of the Meduxnikik it faces that stream, and was evidently at one time the margin of that river, as well as of the former. There are a number of good buildings and stores at Woodstock, and a branch of the Commercial Bank has of late been established there. Her Majesty's government have at length seen the necessity of forming a military position here; and in consequence of the recommendation of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, who has recently as-

sumed the military command in these Provinces, barracks about being erected, in which a regiment of troops will pr bly be quartered, as soon as they shall have been comple Woodstock is sixty miles from Fredericton; between wl there is an excellent line of stages, leaving these places ev alternate week-day. The mail-carriers also take passeng so that there is a daily communication. Rafts of timber f down the stream to the latter of these places in a day; and lover of natural scenery, will have ample opportunity of gr fying his taste, by proceeding down the River on a raft or i canoe. And no person can form any adequte idea of the be ty of this noble stream, who does not adopt one or the othe these plans. The lower bed of intervale which I have spol of as extending from the ferry to the creek at Woodstock, th partially terminates, and commences on the other side, wh there are also some delightful spots.

The Meduxnikik, the river just alluded to, empties into t St. John twelve miles above Eel River, and discharges its as may be perceived through the centre village of Woodstoc This stream runs in a north-westerly direction for about fifte miles, when it separates into two branches, which pass into t American territory. There is abundance of intervale on tl river, and many excellent farms. The land is chiefly grante but there is much that is unimproved that is well adapted f cultivation, which might probably be bought at a fair pric The number of farms on this river may be estimated at b tween twenty and thirty; and in the settlement there is school. Salmon and trout are plentiful; the former are t ken in large numbers at the falls, which are situated at th Forks.

A few miles to the northward of the Meduxnikik, and extend ing up the River, is the settlement of Jacksontown, which em braces a very superior tract of country that is laid out in tiers parallel with the bend of the River, the cross-lines which in tersect them runing back from the St. John to the America boundary. There is a large population in Jacksontown, amon whom are many independent farmers. In this settlement ther are two Baptist meeting-houses; and a church is about bein

erected.—There are also very good schools. The road from Woodstock, as has already been observed, passes through this settlement, and cross roads from the River intersect it at different places. The former is about becoming the main post road in this quarter; and travellers will thus avoid some very bad hills, that are on the line in front. At present it extends and will continue to pass through the Williamstown settlement, where that of Jacksontown terminates. After crossing the Presq Isle, it will intersect the main post road at the River de Chute, and thence proceed to the Grand Falls about thirty-miles farther up the River. The road through the Williamstown settlement, passes over a most fertile and level district: large tracts of which, particularly in the neigbourhood of the Presq Isle, as has already been stated, have been granted to land speculators, which ought to be thrown open for settlement: and those who hold them, should be compelled by an act of the Legislature, to pay a tax in common with others, on all wilderness lands; and in this way, contribute to the making of those roads, which are materially increasing the value of property every where. The land between the River and the Williamstown and Jacksontown settlements, is of the same excellent quality, and embraces the Parishes of Wakefield and Wicklow. On the road leading from the Presq Isle to the St. John, coming out opposite Tomkins' there are a few farms; to the northward of which there are two flourishing settlements, called Buber and Greenfield, at a distance of three or four miles from the banks of the main River.

CHAPTER XIV.

NINE miles above Woodstock, the road from Jacksontown, in which those from the different tiers in that settlement concentrate, intersects the present mail route in front of the River, near what is termed the white meeting-house at Wakefield. From this point, the main road passes over a rough country; although it traverses in many parts fertile beds of intervale: occasionally winding along the margin of the River, which is generally speaking well cleared and settled. Four or five miles from this, there is another place of worship also belonging to the Baptist denomination; and at a short distance above it, the road ascends, and passes along an elevated tract of country, commanding a fine view of the extensive intervale on the opposite side of the River: although that on the west side, is hid from the view of the traveller, particularly the fine farm belonging to Mr. Raymond, which commences just where the road ascends. The upland however, in this section of the Province, and extending beyond the boundary line to the westward is of a most fertile character.

About four miles from where the road just mentioned strikes the St. John, the Little Presq Isle flows from the westward, and crosses the road to which I have just been alluding. This stream runs in a north-westerly direction, a distance of seven or eight miles, till it reaches a chain of large lakes and low land, that are surrunded by considerable bodies of excellent high land, which has been already referred to, as lying beyond Jacksontown. Seven miles above the mouth of this river is the Big Presq Isle; that to which allusion was made at the conclusion of the last chapter, and which also runs in a north-westerly direction. It is navigable for canoes nearly twenty miles, and to the foot of Mars hill, the terminus of the boundary line that was erroneously run from the source of the Chiputneticook instead of the St. Croix. This river divides into several minor branches, and its entire length, may be estimated at forty miles. The high land in the vicinity of the Presq Isle is excellent; and is not to be exceeded in extent

and fertility by any in the Province. The fish on this river are chiefly trout, which are of an excellent quality; and until mills were erected, salmon were taken here. In the settlements on the upper side of this river to which allusion has been made, there are several very fine farms. There are schools in the district; but no places of worship. In this part of the country, particularly near the St. John, owing to the pursuit of lumbering, farms in many instances, have fallen into the hands of the supplying merchants, and persons having money, could obtain most advantageous locations in this part of the Province at a cheap rate; and would soon place themselves in independent circumstances.

On the east side of the St. John, about ten miles above the Woodstock court-house, the Pekagomik enters that River and runs for four or five miles in a north-east direction, where the Coal-stream empties. It then turns to the east-south-east, about ten miles to the Forks, and there divides into the North and South Branches, which flow for about fifteen miles at first, in opposite directions, and then gradually approach, until at their heads they overlap each other; the area forming an oval composed of elevated land, covered with hard and soft wood. The Coal-stream empties into the Pekagomik from the north-east, and extends upwards till it crosses the road from the Little Shiktahawk to the little south-west branch of the Great South-west Miramichi. There is not much intervale on the Pekagomick, until you reach the south-west branch, where there is a considerable quantity. The quality of the upland on the lower section is excellent for tillage, but about the branches it is not so good. The Coal-stream however, flows through excellent land nearly its whole extent, where there are settlements of seven or eight miles in length on both sides. On the Pekagomik also there are extensive settlements, both near its margin and in the rear; some farms having a hundred acres of cleared land. Canoes may proceed up this river, for seventeen or eighteen miles, during the ordinary rise of the river. There are trout and eels in those streams, but few other fish.

In the rear there is abundance of ungranted land: although much that has been cleared on each side has not been granted;

but it is probable the settlers in that neighbourhood, are liv under licence of occupation, not having fulfilled the terms u which land is granted. There are two places of worship distance from the mouth of the Pékagomik, but at present o one is occupied. Schools are commonly kept there; and ow to the liberality of the Legislature, these can always be s ported, if the settlers are desirous of doing so. There are veral saw and grist mills on these streams, and also at mouth of the river.

The Pekagomik empties opposite Wakefield; both below above it, the land fronting the River is good, and there are veral fine farms, particularly one belonging to Mr. Hayd who came from the United States. I have not been on his p perty since 1837, but understand it has been much impro during the last two or three years, and may be considered pattern farm. Adjoining this is a property belonging to M McMullin, who owns a large tract on the opposite side of t River—I believe 1200 acres in one block. The place he c cupies on the east side is most delightfully situated, there bei different beds of intervale,—on the second of which his dwe ing house is situated; and if I recollect correctly, there is an ther in the rear. At the mouth of the Pekagomik, Mr. Samu A. Nevers, has a fine grist and saw mill establishment; al an oat mill and kiln.

The next large stream flowing into the St. John from t eastward is the Shiktahawk, which intersects it about four mil above the Big Presq' Isle on the opposite side, and twent two miles from Woodstock. This river rises in a ridge of hig lands that separates the waters of the Little South-west Mir michi, from those which fall into the St. John, and runs about a south-west direction till it strikes the main River, flo ing through a hilly country, with a soil of excellent quality a covered mostly with hard wood. I am informed by Col. Hayn who has ascended the South-west Miramichi, as high as t Upper Forks, and passed from thence by an excellent lumb road to the St. John near the Shiktahawk, that the land betwe the two rivers is in every respect eligible for settlement. T extent of this river is probably twenty miles, and near its he

waters is one of the lakes in which the Nashwaak has its rise. There are no settlements on this stream, which is rapid in its course; nor is the land granted. The cause of this absence of settlement may be attributed in a great measure, to the steep ascent from the river, and the consequent difficulty in getting a road made when other places offered greater facilities. There is a settlement however, between this river and the Little Shiktahawk, which enters the St. John a short distance below the other.

About three miles above, is the Munquat, which resembles the Shiktahawk, flows in the same direction nearly, and has the same quality of land; which is still in an ungranted state. There are other minor streams in the vicinity, which it is unnecessary here to particularise: with the exception of the River de Chute, which rises near Mars-hill, and after running about twelve miles, empties into the St. John at the same distance below the Tobique, and thirty-six miles above Woodstock. The land in this direction is of a superior quality; but that near the river has been taken up. At the mouth of the River de Chute, there are falls of about eight feet perpendicular height, that prevent boats from ascending.

There are several Islands on the portion of the St. John, which we have passed since leaving Woodstock; and a very fine one is situated opposite the centre village at that place. The farthest Island however, is called Green Island, and is just above the Big Presq' Isle. The St. John carries a uniform width up to the Tobique; and although there are some minor rapids between that River and Woodstock, yet there is nothing of sufficient importance to prevent the navigation of the River in this direction by steamboats, which will probably be done when the resources of the upper country are better known and appreciated, and the boundary line between this Province and the United States, shall have been permanently and equitably decided upon. A town it is thought will then spring up opposite the mouth of the Tobique, where there is a fine site for that purpose.

Forty-eight miles above Woodstock, the River Tobique

empties into the St. John from the eastward, and extends in a north-east direction about a hundred miles, for seventy of which it is navigable.—Its average width is twenty rods. The Tobique abounds with salmon and trout. At about sixteen miles from its mouth on the right ascending side, the Odell stream falls into it from the southward, extending about twelve or thirteen miles; the land on which however is not fit for farming purposes. Twenty-four miles from the mouth of this river, the Wapskehagan empties into it; and extends also in a southerly direction twenty-five miles. At the mouth of this river there is considerable intervale; but the highlands, like those near the Odell, are not fit for farming pursuits. Two miles above the Wapskehagan, on the main Tobique River, there is an immense body of Plaister of Paris; one cliff of which is from eighty to ninety feet in height. It is said to be of a good quality, and is frequently ground and used as a manure on the land, as low down as Woodstock. On the same side and about twenty miles from the mouth of the Tobique, is the Gulquack, which is larger than the Wapskehagan, and proceeds about twenty miles in an easterly direction. The land is generally rough, containing large quantities of pine timber, and is therefore unfit for the purposes of agriculture. Above this on the left ascending side, is an insignificant stream called the Two Brooks, but which extends probably fifteen miles into the interior. Sixty miles from its mouth, the Tobique branches off in different directions; forming the Nictaux or Square Forks, from their resemblance to a T. The left-hand branch or Little Tobique, runs in a north-east direction for twenty-five or thirty miles, and terminates in a lake, which is near the head of the Miramichi River, and is two miles long. The other branch trends in a southerly direction, and is called the Main Tobique. It is probably thirty miles in length, and rises in a large lake, about four miles long. There are other streams intersecting this branch, which all have their sources in lakes in their neighbourhood.

Above the Forks, the land is of an inferior quality. Twelve miles from the mouth of the St. John, is what are called the Red Rapids; where a company called the Tobique Mill Company, erected ten saw and a grist mill. The land in that neighbour-

hood is tolerably good for agricultural purposes; and there is a small settlement at a short distance above the mills. These mills have recently been abandoned, having proved a decided failure; and the entire concern, which cost £20,000, was disposed of at a Sheriff's sale in December last for £1100: subject however to a government claim on account of the original purchase of £1000. There is an extensive tract of land reserved for the Indians, extending from the mouth of the Tobique, about three miles on each side, and fronting on the St. John; which has prevented the margin of the River on that side, from being cleared and cultivated, as is the case on the western bank, between the River de Chute and the Tobique. About a mile below which river, on the opposite side, is a fine level tract of land, where there is the village of Andover: an extensive settlement, containing at least thirty families, with Methodist and Baptist meeting houses.

Fifteen miles above the Tobique, and on the same side of the St. John, is Salmon River, which runs thirty-five miles in a north-east direction, and terminates in two branches that extend in opposite directions. There is no intervale on this river, but the upland is of an excellent quality. At a distance of about a mile and a half from the River, there is a range of elevated table-land, extending probably eight or ten miles in length, at a height of perhaps a hundred feet from the level of the surrounding country, the surface as already stated being quite level. Boats may navigate this river twenty, and canoes probably thirty miles up stream. Formerly large quanties of salmon were taken here; at present however, they are scarce; but trout and a most excellent description of fish called white fish, are still taken jn abundance. The land is not cleared at any distance from the mouth of this stream, and is only used under lease to cut timber.

CHAPTER XV.

Retracing our steps; on the right bank of the St. John the Aroostook or Restook River falls into it, four miles above the Tobique from the westward, with which at present there is connected much political interest, the Americans having been permitted by the British government, to form settlements on its banks,—to administer the laws of the United States,—and to build a fortification there. A striking characteristic of the valley of the Aroostook, as high as the Mesardis, is the prevalence of lime-stone and calciferous slate, especially at the Falls, only four miles from its confluence with the St. John. The entire height of these Falls is about fifty feet, extending over a rapid of about half a mile, terminating in a perpendicular pitch of fifteen or twenty feet, forming a narrow gorge that has been worn through the rock. This is one of the most eligible sites for water-power in the Province. A mile above the Falls the exploratory north line from the Monument, so called, crosses the river; and about a mile higher, on the right bank, is the recent military establishment of the State of Maine; to which they have given the name of Fort Fairfield. This is connected with the St. John by a road of about five miles, called the Portage Road, which joins the main road to Fredericton, nearly opposite the mouth of the Tobique, and is the usual communication with the Restook, in order to avoid the Falls.

The whole length of the Restook is about 150 miles by its course, which is very serpentine, but preserves a general southwest direction. Its waters are shoal, having a smooth bottom and a moderate current. Salmon and trout are the principal fish that it contains; and the former are taken in great numbers when in season. This river has its rise in the same mountainous region, with the south-eastern sources of the Allegash, belonging to the St. John, in the north, and the eastern branch of the Penobscot in the south. The banks of the river frequently consist for several miles in extent, of beds of intervale, similar if not superior in quality to those of Sheffield and Maugerville, but seldom exceeding half a mile in width. The

land in the rear however, is generally a rich limestone soil for many miles back. Twenty miles from the mouth of the river, it receives the Little Madawaska, from the northward. This stream is about thirty miles in length and passes through a tract of low swampy country, covered with soft wood and unfit for cultivation.

The next stream of any importance is the Presq Isle, entering from the south. But before reaching this, the Aroostook makes a sudden bend to the northward, which is cut off by a portage of nine miles; the course of the river to this point being seventeen. The Presq Isle is forty-one miles from the mouth of the Aroostook by the river course, and has its source about twenty-five miles to the southward of its own discharge. It passes through some of the most eligible land in the Province for settlement, through which the Americans have recently made a road from Houlton to the mouth of the river, communicating with Fort Fairfield, the position already alluded to. There is a fine mill establishment on this river erected by a Mr. Fairbanks, an American citizen, who has settled here. About a mile higher up the main river, is a most delightful group of islands, composed of rich alluvial deposit, resembling some of those of the St. John. Forty-one miles from the mouth of the Aroostook, Salmon River enters from the north. This is a considerable stream, and waters a large tract of country; at its mouth is finely exhibited the limestone-slate formation, which is seen to cross also the River St. John in nearly a due north-east direction, at different points from the Grand Falls, nearly as low down as Woodstock. Two miles above the mouth of Salmon River, on the right bank of the Restook, on a farm formerly occupied by a settler of the name of Currier, and by whose cognomen it is still known, and which is the highest clearing on the lower settlement of the Aroostook, is a remarkable bed of iron ore, exposed on the surface to a considerable extent. This bed is several yards in width; how far it proceeds under ground, can be determined only by examination; but a mere casual inspection impresses the observer with the great importance, which it must assume at no distant period. The value of this bed of ore has been made the subject of particular notice by Dr. Jackson, Geologist of the State of Maine,

in his late Geological Report; which notice would have lost none of its scientific merit, had it happily for good feeling's sake, been divested of the political speculations, which that gentleman has chosen to unite with it. The following is an extract from this Report:—

"Near Mr. Currier's house," he says, "I discovered a valuable iron ore. It is of that variety called compact red hamitite. It occurs on the hill S. W. from the house, and about half a mile distant. Its out-cropping may be seen in two different places upon the side and on the summit of the hill. The lower bed runs north 9° E. and dips 85° eastwardly. The upper bed runs north 5° East, and dips also to the eastward. The ore occurs in calciferous slate charged with manganese, its colours being red, green and black. The strata runs N. 16° West. In order to ascertain the extent of this ore, I caused the soil to be removed in several places, and on finding the boundaries of the principal bed, it was measured and found to be 36 feet wide. The soil overlaying it was covered with an abundance of red sorrel, which served to indicate the position of the ore, and by digging along its margin we always found the hamitite below. The soil is very thin and composed entirely of disintegrated ore. I measured the limits of the bed as far as I was able to expose it, and found its length to be 450 feet. It continues into the forest, and is probably connected with the great bed of iron ore which I observed last year upon the Meduxnikeag at Woodstock. The hill at Currier's is more than one hundred feet above the river's level, so that a mine may be easily wrought and drained."

Dr. Jackson then makes an estimate of the quantity and value of the bed of ore embraced in the extent to which he traced it; and furnishes sundry statements showing the immense profit, which might be expected from its manufacture on the spot. He goes on to say that "situated so favourably upon the borders of a great river where water-power can be advantageously employed in working the machinery of the blowing apparatus, &c. amid interminable forests of hardwood trees which will furnish a never failing supply of charcoal, possessing in fact every advantage required; this ore is of incalculable value, and not

only sufficient to supply all the future inhabitants who may settle on the river, but also upon the St. John and the whole Penobscot County. Besides this, it is capable of becoming of national importance, in furnishing supplies of cannon and small arms, and will hereafter become an admirable site for a national foundry.

"From the direction in which these beds of iron ore run, it is highly probable that they continue throughout the county, and connect themselves with those which I formerly discovered at Woodstock, N. B. thus passing directly above the United States' military post at Houlton. Should this opinion prove to be correct, such a discovery will prove of immense importance to the United States; for it is extremely difficult to carry heavy ordnance to that frontier post, and in case of war it would be almost impossible to furnish a supply of canon, and the balls required in defence of that fortification. Although war is a great evil, yet it is always the best policy to hold ourselves in readiness to meet such an exigency, and by such an alertness on our part the probability of such an issue will be farther removed; and it is an established maxim that "in time of peace we should prepare for war."

The winter succeeding this Report, witnessed the erection of Forts Fairfield and Jarvis, to guard the site of the future national magazine of death provided for the lieges of Queen Victoria, which the Doctor had pointed out. One hundred and eight years ago also by artifice and misrepresentation, the Colony of Massachusetts succeeded in wresting from Richard Phillips, Esquire, then Governor of Nova Scotia, that part of his jurisdiction extending from the Kennebec or ancient St. Croix to the Penobscot; since when, the western frontier of Nova Scotia has been constantly yielding to a similar pressure; until those who occupy it, may without timely exertion, find themselves in view of the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

About sixty-three miles from the mouth of the river, entering from the north, is Beaver Brook; and on the same side, about twelve miles distant, enters the Little Machias. In the vicinity of this river is a fine lumbering country, and there is much

good land fit for agricultural purposes. Near the head of t
navigation on this stream, is a portage of about two mile
which connects it with one of the lakes of Fish River, that flo
northward into the St. John at the Madawaska settleme
Crossing the Restook, about a hundred rods below the mou
of the Little Machias, is the military road lately formed by t
State of Maine, connecting their fortified post at the mouth
Fish River, to which they have given the name of Fort Jarvi
with the road leading from Bangor to Houlton. About thr
miles above the Little Machias, the Big Machias coming fro
the west, enters the Aroostook on the same side. This is al
a fine lumbering stream, and waters several ridges of good se
tling land. At its mouth is a very superior and extensive tra
of rich intervale land, composed of alluvial soil, in some plac
of unknown depth. Upon this tract of intervale, a little belo
the mouth of the Upper Machias, is the farm of Mr. Dalton,
emigrant from the neigboring State. This is one of the fine
spots on the river, and until recently was the first settleme
above Currier's, a distance of about twenty miles. Opposi
Dalton's house on the right side of the Restook is a high ban
consisting of greywacke slate, which crops out also below t
Little Machias, containing impressions of marine plants, th
are considered to have a near connexion with the anthraci
coal formation; and which it is thought by Dr. Jackson, mig
be discovered not far from this locality.

About eighty-four miles from the mouth of the Aroostoo
the Scahapan enters from the southward and eastward, havin
its rise in a large lake of that name, situated a few miles we
of the Presq Isle, and surrounded by high ridges and hills
hard-wood land. About six miles farther on, we meet the S
Croix or Mesardis, entering from the south; a fine stream co
sidered to form a principal branch of the river. At its mout
is the highest settlement yet found on the Restook. This rive
as well as the Big Machias, is very eligible for lumbering oper
tions; and the Americans have lately seized upon both, an
erected mill-establishments, under the warrant and protectio
of the local government of Maine; and for some years pas
have been industriously occupied, in laying out the adjoinin
land into small allotments for settlers; holding out the stronge

inducements to a rapid influx of their own population, with a view to jeopardize, and eventually to usurp the right of Great Britain, to this long coveted portion of British soil. In conjunction with those measures, they have insiduously attempted to seduce Her Majesty's subjects, who have emigrated to that quarter, from their natural allegiance to their sovereign; and to persuade them of the hopelessness of British protection, and the necessity of quietly submitting to their invaders.

About a hundred miles from the mouth of the Aroostook, at a bend of the river on its right bank, is a piece of cleared intervale, which is cultivated for lumbering purposes by Messrs. Webster & Taylor, and is the remotest spot, to which agricultural enterprise has yet extended on this river. One hundred and seven miles up, is a remarkable turn, which has acquired the name of the Ox-bow. Three miles farther up, the Umqualques enters from the south, and one hundred and twenty-three miles from the mouth of the Aroostook, the Lapaupeag empties also from the south, and is a small stream, passing in its course very near the Sebois Lake, one of the most northerly sources of the Penobscot, from which is a short portage into the Lapaupeag, a common route of communication between the Penobscot and Restook. At about one hundred and twenty-five miles, the Mooseluc enters from the northward, having its rise in the mountainous region already mentioned; visible from commanding points, at a distance of forty or fifty miles. Ten miles further up, we reach the Forks of the Aroostook, formed by the Monasawgun, (flowing from the north-west and rising amongst extensive highland ridges, forming a beautiful tract of country for settlement) and the Milnakak, from the southward and westward. The former takes its rise in the southerly part of the same mountainous region, in which the Mooseluc has its sources; and which separates these from the waters of the Allegash. The Milnakak rises in the highlands, which send down from their southern margin, the eastern tributaries of the Penobscot; and lie nearly due north, at a distance of about twenty miles from the well known Mouut Ktaadn.

CHAPTER XVI.

From the mouth of the Aroostook, the St. John exten northwardly a distance of from sixteen to eighteen miles the Grand Falls, which here effectually intercept the navig tion of the River. For the following description of these Fall I am indebted to the author of the *Notitia of New Brunswic* from which work I have already made another extract. "He the channel of the River," he says, "is broken by a chain rocks which runs across the River and produces a tremendou fall more than forty feet perpendicular, down which the wat of the entire River rushes with resistless impetuosity. Th River just above the cataract makes a short bend or nearly right angle, forming a small bay a few rods above the preci pice, in which there is an eddy, which makes it a safe landin place, although very near the main fall, where the canoes &c. pass with the greatest safety. Immediately below thi bay the River suddenly contracts—a point of rocks projects fro the western shore, and narrows the channel to the width of few rods. The waters thus pent up, sweep over the rugge bottom with great velocity. Just before they reach the mai precipice, they rush down a descent of some feet, and rebound in foam from a bed of rocks on the verge of the fall. They are then precipitated down the perpendicular cliffs into the abyss below, which is studded with rocks that nearly choke the passage, leaving only a small opening in the centre, through which the water, after whirling for some time in the basin, rushes with tremendous impetuosity, sweeping through a broken rocky channel, and a succession of falls for more than half a mile, being closely shut in by rocks, which in some places overhang the river so as to hide most part of it from the view of the observer. Trees and timber which are carried down the falls are sometimes whirled round in the bason below the precipice till they are ground to pieces; sometimes their ends are tapered to a point, and at other times broken and crushed to pieces.

"Below the Falls there is another small bay with a good

depth of still water, very convenient for collecting timber, &c. after it has escaped through the Falls. Here canoes and boats from Fredericton and the lower parts of the River land, and if bound for Madawaska they are taken out of the water, and conveyed with their loads across the neck of land to the small bay above the Falls before mentioned, where they are again put in the water, and proceed without farther obstruction to the upper settlements and the Canada line. The distance of the portage is about one hundred and fifty rods. Flat bottomed boats from fifteen to twenty tons burthen, and canoes, are at present chiefly used in this navigation. The French are partial to light canoes, which they set through the rapids with poles, and with which they shoot the falls with great address.

"About a mile below the landing place a succession of rapids commences. The first from a continued foam are called the white rapids. The banks of the river are here very high, and the water compressed by a narrow channel rushes through the bed of rocks which nearly crosses the river, and whirling about in their passage are forced over and round the crags in sheets of foam.

Thirteen miles above these Falls, Grand River empties from the northward and eastward. This river rises in a range of mountains, that divides the Restigouche from the waters falling into the St. John. It is upwards of thirty miles in extent, is destitute of intervale, and the upland is of an inferior quality; which is almost uniformly the case on the north side of the River, for a considerable distance after leaving the Tobique. Canoes and light boats may proceed from twenty to twenty-five miles from the mouth of Grand River. The land is neither cleared nor granted, at any distance from the St. John; and is not to be recommended for settlement.

At a short distance from Grand River is the Shiegash; and a little farther up is the Squisibish; two small rivers flowing from the northward. Twenty-five miles from the Grand Falls, Green River, so named from the peculiar hue of its waters, intersects the St. John, also coming from the northward. This stream is navigable for canoes a distance of forty miles, and is settled about ten, on each side of the river, where are several

farms. Large quantities of maple sugar are made in this se tion of the Province; and it is to be regretted that the man facture of this article, is not more generally attended to; ar that trees are not set out for that purpose. This was done b a patriotic individual in Upper Canada, some years since; an a quantity of the raw sugar was sent to England and refined which could not then be distinguished from that in common us Green River extends several miles into the interior, and for a bout ten miles runs at no great distance from the St. John. O the west side of the river, three miles from its mouth, commen ces a fine tract of alluvial land,—on the east side it commence lower down. These are of considerable width, and extend eigh or ten miles, till they are interrupted by Green Mountain, an the high lands beyond it. This is a very elevated mountain o rather immense mound of earth, with a conical peak, and ma be seen at a great distance. The water of this river is so remarkable, that it can be distinguished by its colour, at leas two miles below where it first mingles with that of the St. John. It seems however, to have no deleterious effect upon fish, indeed its colour is rather indicative of its purity, as trout are here taken in abundance, and of a fine flavour. This settlement is connected with that of Madawaska, by a good road of two miles. Beyond the point where Green Mountain approaches the river, the land becomes more elevated, with strips of intervale in front, but the upland there is of a good quality; the farmers finding no difficulty in raising grain. This part of the country, has been settled for upwards of fifty years.

Three or four miles above the Grand Falls, the Madawaska settlement commences, and extends along both sides of the St. John, as far as the River St. Francis,—a distance of upwards of forty miles. The river here abounds with intervale, commencing for the first four miles above the Falls with high banks of alluvial deposit; which is succeeded by low beds, in some places from two to three miles in width. The population of this extensive settlement, on both sides of the St. John, exclusive of about one hundred, who reside below the line claimed by the Americans, which passes just above the Falls, is stated to be 3460 in a census recently taken by the authorities of Maine;

who have thus dared, in defiance of the existing agreement between the two general governments—to which that of the State was a party—to exercise jurisdiction, and return as citizens of the American Republic, the inhabitants of a settlement, that has been peopled for upwards of half a century, who were born and have continued British subjects; and who occupied this very territory as such, at the time when the treaty of 1783 was signed, which gave to the revolted colonies of Great Britain, independence as a nation. A detachment consisting of a company of the 56th Regiment, has since been stationed at the Madawaska, for the purpose of preventing any farther inroads; and the British ministy ought not to permit the Queen's subjects in that quarter, any longer to remain in doubt as to the country to which the territory in dispute belongs, or the government to which they owe allegiance.

There are three Catholic chapels in this section of the Province;—one opposite the mouth of Green River, the other four miles below that of the Madawaska; and the third is at the Chataquan settlement, farther up; where the priest from the main chapel officiates every third Sunday. The population of this district is composed chiefly of Acadian French;—a harmless and inoffensive people, who pay implicit obedience to their clergymen, by whom all disputes are settled. And it is but recently that magistrates have been appointed in that part of the Province.

Thirty-five miles from Grand Falls, the Madawaska River intersects the St. John. The settlement on this stream commences on the right ascending side at its mouth, and continues for twelve miles along its margin; and on the opposite side, it begins two or three miles above its junction with the main River, and extends the same distance up stream as the other; along which are narrow strips of intervale. This river has its source in Lake Temiscouta, which is twenty-five miles distant. Between six and seven miles from its confluence with the St. John, Trout River flows into the Madawaska, on which also there is a fine settlement: a Scotch family of the name of McDonald, lives near the junction of the two rivers, and a number of Irish families, intermixed with French, are settled farther up Trout

River, who came there from Canada, about fourteen year since in very indigent circumstances, but who have succeeded well; and among whom at present are several substantial farmers, who raise large quantities of oats and grain, with which they supply the lumbering parties in their immediate vicinity.

The post-road which has continued from Woodstock on the western side of the St. John, crosses it at Green River, and proceeds on the opposite side, till it arrives at the mouth of Trout River, where it re-crosses and proceeds as far as the Temiscouta Lake, where it diverges to the left, and continues over a portage of thirty-six miles to the River de Loup, which empties into the St. Lawrence. A survey has been made of this part of the country during the past autumn, by direction of Her Majesty's Government; and it is contemplated having a good carriage road from Quebec to Woodstock, a distance probably of two hundred and eighty miles; and thence through Fredericton to the city of St. John, which is sixty-three from the former place, making the entire route about four hundred miles; where passengers may arrive from Nova Scotia, by means of steamers that will convey the mails across the Bay of Fundy, upon their arrival at Halifax from England, by the Cunard line. The entire distance from Halifax to Quebec, will in this manner be accomplished in five or six days.

At the point where the Madawaska meets the St. John, which from the Grand Falls has pursued a north-west course, the latter River turns to the southward and westward, and proceeds in that direction, pursuing however a very sinuous course for a distance of twelve miles, to the Merumpticook, entering from the northward: thence five miles farther in the same direction to Fish River, entering from the southward; the mouth of which is occupied by the American military advanced post Fort Jarvis, already alluded to in the account of the Aroostook River. The St. John here takes a westerly direction for thirteen miles to the St. Francis, emptying from the northward; and then eight miles southerly and westerly to the Allegash, a principal branch of the St. John, flowing from the southward. This river has its source about twelve miles north of Mount Ktaadn, and in by far the most moun-

tainous and elevated region South of the St. Lawrence. For about one-third of its extent from its source, it connects a chain of extensive lakes, nearly on one continuous level, being united by streams of small extent, and very little fall. The level of the uppermost of the lakes, has been found to be only a very few feet higher than the waters of the Penobscot, rising in its immediate vicinity; which has suggested to our speculative neighbours, the idea of a canal, probably not exceeding half a mile in length, which would enable them to transport timber and agricultural produce as the country improved, to the Bangor market; but which nature designed for that of St. John. This stream does not water a tract of country of much width, but of considerable length: a great part of it being well timbered; and towards the mouth of the Allegash, there are many good localities for settlement.

Pursuing the same southerly aad westerly course fifteen miles farther, Black River falls into the St. John from the northward. From this stream, its direction is still the same for forty miles to the mouth of the Daagwam or Metawamkeag; thence six miles south inclining a little to west, to the Wootenaamaatic, or Wollastookwamasis, the south-westerly source of the St. John; and finally twenty-nine miles south, inclining east, to its extreme source, in lat. 46, nearly the parallel of the mouth of Eel River, which has been noticed as emptying into the St. John, about fifty miles above Fredericton; and in long. 69, 50, three hundred and sixty miles from its point of discharge into the Bay of Fundy, and a hundred and twenty-eight from the Grand Falls, near which the pretended line of the State of Maine is extended; and whose unjust and preposterous claim has been caused by the unwarranted concessions of a British Commission to American finesse, in agreeing to substitute the source of a tributary river for that of the St. Croix as a starting point; and which has been permitted to assume its present imposing shape, by the indifference with which the British cabinet for years viewed the question; and the ignorance that still prevails among the British public in the mother country, with reference to the importance and extent of this fair portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

CONCLUDING CHAPTER.

SINCE the foregoing pages were put to press, I have had an opportunity of visiting the village of Carleton, opposite the city of St. John, where there is an Episcopal church and Dissenting meeting-house; a clergyman of the former establishment residing in the place. A respectable boarding-house for the accommodation of travellers, had recently been opened at Carleton, which promised to be of much utility. It was kept by Mr. Pendleton who formerly resided on the St. Andrews road, and gave very general satisfaction. This establishment will be a great convenience to persons arriving late in the day from the County of Charlotte, or the upper parts of the Province; and men of business will find it a comfortable residence for themselves and the female portion of their families, who may accompany them during their stay in St. John; as a steamboat plies every quarter of an hour across the harbour, remaining five minutes on either side; and landing passengers in the business part of the city.

The arrangements with reference to this boat, are equal to any that I have met with in the British Provinces; the docks on both sides of the harbour are commodious and safe, and the approaches to them well lighted at night. The travelling in this direction which is very extensive, is constantly increasing; and there being two boats on the line, even the slightest detention will be avoided. And as the time occupied in crossing does not exceed five minutes, it would be impossible for a foot passenger to cross a bridge over the harbour in less time. Persons who intend taking the St. Andrews coach or the stage up the River, would find it much to their advantage, to cross over to Carleton on the preceding evening, and there join the coach on the following morning. In short, I look upon an establishment at Carleton, as so decidedly a public convenience, that it should receive commensurate patronage and support.

To the romantic scenery and Falls at Magaguadavic, I have already adverted, in the former part of this work. Per-

sons taking the route to St. Andrews therefore, should if they have time remain a day at this place, and make an excursion to the Upper Falls as they are termed, which are situated only seven miles from the village. The ride from St. George to St. Andrews, is twenty-one miles; the road winding around the head of the Bay, among numerous hills, and crossing the Diggedeguash and Backabec Rivers, over substantial bridges.

I have recently passed through these places, and extended my tour to St. Stephens. On former occasions, I crossed the ferry between St. Andrews and Robinstown, and took advantage of the stage coach which runs between Eastport and Calais, opposite St. Stephens; but in the present instance, I continued on the British side of the river, passing round Oak Bay. The road in this direction is well settled the whole distance, which is twenty-one miles; and on this line are a number of Irish families, who located not many years since on land that the original settlers had abandoned; and who, although they came to the place in extreme indigence, have acquired considerable property, and are now in good circumstances. The houses on this road are extremely neat and comfortable, being built in a manner resembling those on the opposite side of the river.

While passing through this part of the Province, I learnt with regret, that several families were about emigrating to the Canadas, who are at present the owners and occupants of productive farms; which they were endeavouring to dispose of at a reduced rate.—Thus realising the truth of the remark, that a want of contentment is one of the greatest preventives of success in life. They may find elsewhere a milder climate, and more prolific soil; but these will be counterbalanced by disadvantages, which they do not experience in this Province; and at most they can only acquire competence in a land where they will be strangers, in exchange for that which they enjoy in a country where is essentially their home.

Twelve miles from St. Andrews, on the road to St. Stephens, at the bridge over the Waughweig River, the new road between the former place and Fredericton turns off to the right. I left

St. Andrews about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at St. Stephens late in the afternoon, the road being very hil ly. During the evening I crossed over to Calais; and the nex morning returned seven miles on the St. Andrews road, as fa as Cotterell's, when I struck into another which comes out a his place, called the Board road, that has been used for lumbering purposes. After proceeding four miles, I turned to the right for a quarter of a mile, and another turn to the left for a few roods, brought me into the Fredericton road; and I reached Brockway's about noon, forty-five miles from that place; and eleven from the Harvey settlement.

Passing through this settlement in a hurried manner, I had but little time for observation. I saw sufficient however to satisfy me, of the very great improvements that its inhabitants have effected within a short time. There are extensive clearings; and every where the indications of comfort and contentment. This settlement was commenced in 1837, the individuals composing it receiving advances from government, which they have nearly repaid by labour upon the main road to St. Andrews. And as a proof of what may be effected by industry and attention, besides labouring on the road, these people succeeded in raising during the last year on twenty-seven allotments, from 184 acres which were under crop 13 tons of hay, 2037 bushels of oats, 192 bushels of wheat, 436 bushels of barley and other grain, 6781 bushels potatoes, 813 bushels turnips, and twenty bushels of other roots. They have also at present fifteen cows, seven horses, four oxen, seven sheep and nineteen swine; and there are besides three hundred and twenty-seven acres chopped, which will be in crop next year; exclusive of what I saw that had been chopped during the present winter. From this village to Fredericton is twenty-five miles; the road passing through the Hanwell settlement, which is smaller than the other; but where the people are also doing well. This part of the road is in very good condition, and affords a pleasant drive.

This line of road is nearly level for its whole extent—at least that part of it which I travelled, being upwards of fifty miles; and makes the distance between Fredericton and St.

Andrews seventy-seven. But were it continued direct to St. Stephens, the distance between that village and the capital, would be sixty-five. Here therefore should be the place of deposit for the American mails going and returning; that for Fredericton should be received and despatched by this line of road; and could thus be carried through in one day, instead of occupying three, as is the case at present; and those for St. John and other places in that direction—or returning from that quarter,—should be sent on to St. Andrews from St. Stephens, or received through the former place; by which the risk attending the crossing an exposed Ferry at Robinstown would be avoided; there being a substantial bridge between Calais and St. Stephens.

I HAVE thus in a brief but I trust succinct manner, made the reader acquainted with the more important sections of the Province; particularly those connected with the St. John, from its source in the Disputed Territory, to the point at which it empties into the Bay of Fundy. I should be extremely remiss and unthankful, were I to omit availing myself of the present opportunity to express my acknowledgements to the Hon. J. S. SAUNDERS, Surveyor General, for the prompt and handsome manner, in which he tendered me any assistance in his power in aid of my present undertaking; and also to Mr. Wilkinson, whose extensive and minute acquaintance with the Aroostook country, has enabled me to lay before the public, some very valuable information, with reference to the territory in dispute between the two countries. To Mr. Inches of the

same department, from whose general knowledge of the Province, I derived much assistance, I also feel greatly indebted. And to the several individuals, from whom I received replies to the circulars transmitted last autumn, I beg to express my thanks for the statements they returned.

I cannot conclude without making a few remarks, first as relates to the characteristics of the Province generally,—and secondly, as to those persons who may be desirous of emigrating to New Brunswick. With reference to the Province then, the climate is healthful;—there are no periodical diseases: and when the constitution has not been injured by exposure or excess, individuals usually attain a good old age. Every where the purest water is abundant,—a luxury unknown in many parts of Upper Canada; and it will be perceived that numerous navigable streams intersect the country, offering every facility for the conveyance of produce to market. Throughout the Province the utmost tranquillity prevails; and during seven or eight years in which I have traversed these colonies alone on horseback or on foot, and during all hours both of night and day; no wild beast has disturbed my sense of security, or ill-disposed person crossed my path. And when I have entered the houses of the inhabitants, either from weariness or hunger, I have always met with a hospitable welcome, and the most confiding frankness. The utmost toleration every where prevails, with reference to religion; the roads are numerous and in good condition; and the Legislature annually votes large sums for their improvement or the opening of new lines of communication.—In fact the people are not aware how well off and happy they are.

As to those persons to whom New Brunswick offers inducements for settlement, I would say, that a man of industrious and sober habits, can nowhere go amiss. My object originally in preparing the present account of the St. John, was to benefit my fellow-countrymen in Nova Scotia, many of whom are wasting their energies and their lives, upon a barren and unproductive soil. Since then however, I have been more fully impressed with the importance of diverting the tide of emigration to this Province, and of inducing a large proportion of those who annually pass through New Brunswick, and which this year may

be estimated at upwards of seven thousand persons, to stop and embrace the advantages which it holds forth: rather than proceed to a foreign country, in which the people are less happy and less free, than are those who reside under the mild and equitable government of Great Britain, as exercised in these colonies. In pursuing this object, I have gone into particulars, that have extended this work beyond the limits, which I had at first proposed.

There are various parts of the Province however, to which I could not possibly advert; and which having been long settled, may not offer inducements to the man of property; but where the industrious immigrant, whether male or female, will be certain of obtaining employment, provided an exorbitant rate of wages is not demanded. And I would caution persons from the old country, particularly those who arrive from Ireland, against taking the advice of many of their countrymen here, who are interested in the continuance of the present high price of labour, by which the agricultural advancement of the country is sensibly retarded; and which can only be kept up by a scarcity of labourers. These people mislead new comers, by erroneous statements with reference to the superior advantages of the United States; and induce others to require that extravagant remuneration for their services, which they well know, will not be granted.

If single men coming here, would be content with from £18 to £20 per annum, exclusive of their board and lodging, and would hire out for two or three years, they would soon acquire the requisite sum to procure a hundred acres of land, which is a sufficient quantity for any man; and in the meantime, would become acquainted with the mode of clearing and working land. And were youths and females of eighteen or nineteen years of age, to come to this country and engage themselves in this way, they would be certain of succeeding to comfort and independence,—would become useful members of society;—would strengthen those ties, by which this colony is already attached to the Parent State, and render it secure against foreign aggression.

I have now completed the task which I prescribed for myself, when I commenced this publication,—and which has grown upon my hands. There will probably be some unimportant errors, the result of haste rather than of inattention or design.—In the main however, it will be found correct; and the information it contains, may be depended upon. I cannot therefore but indulge the hope, that its contents will be disseminated throughout the British Isles and in the neighbouring Province of Nova Scotia. To the inhabitants of New Brunswick this work must also be acceptable, as making them more fully acquainted with the valuable country in the vicinity of the St. John; and should the present unpretending undertaking be deemed worthy of public patronage and approbation, I shall be encouraged to commence a more full and ample account of the Province, and to publish it on a more extensive scale.

EDMUND WARD.

FREDERICTON, January 26, 1841.

NOTE.—By the second article of the Treaty, recently concluded at Washington, the line formerly run out from the Monument to Mars Hill, is extended to the St. John three miles above the Grand Falls; thence up the middle of that River to the St. Francis, and up that river and its lakes, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on the northwest branch of the River St. John, which is ten miles from the crest of the highlands that divide the waters emptying into that river, from those which fall into the St. Lawrence; thence south eight degrees west, to the point where the parallel of 46 deg. 25m. north latitude intersects the Southwest branch of the St. John; and by the said branch to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage; and along the said highlands to the head of Hall's stream at the source of the Connecticut river.

FREDERICTON OCTOBER 1842.

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